THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain. It becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEI

ITALY.

Address of Mazzini to the Romans—He Calls Upon Them to Rise and Drive Out the Foreigners.

M. Mazzini, in consequence of the publication of a forged address to the Roman people bearing his name, has thought it necessary to issue the following manifesto, containing contrary counsels to those embodied in the spurious document:—

I know not what you may intend to do under the present circumstances, but I know what you ought to do, and I take upon myself to tell you this; first, from a sense of my duty as an Italian and a Roman citizen—since in days glorious for your city it pleased you to make me such; second, because the monarchical party have lately endeavored to impose upon you as mine a stupid letter preaching patience to you, and stigmatizing as "imprudent" the glorious deeds of Rome in 1849. Some among you may possibly have believed in the reality of that forgery, and it is important to me that you should know that I—once the Triumvir of Rome, and now grey-headed but not grey-souled—have ever preserved uncontaminate the faith which we, then united and strong in will, announced to Italy from the Capitol. I know not what unforeseen situation you may be placed in by the tortuous tactics of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, and their plots with French or Papal agents, and I trust you will act with dignity in any case; but I address you now, taking the Franco Italico Convention as the basis upon which to judge your position. In the face of that Convention, which binds the Italian Government neither to promote nor tolerate any attempt against the temporal power of the Pope, and to maintain Florence as the capital of Italy, you have before you two solemn duties—the first towards Rome, and towards yourselves who bear her sacred name; the second towards Italy and Europe. It is your duty to act—to rise up against the ignoble horde, the refuse of other lands, and drive them out. An accusation circulates against you—why should I conceal this from you?—an accusation which has been frequently repeated by the English and French press. The strange patience with which for eighteen long years you have endured the presence of the foreigner within your walls, without a single manly protest, has been accepted as a proof of the submission of a people shrinking from danger, and has given color to the falsehood that Rome was defended in 1849 by Italians from other parts of the peninsula. I was a witness of your conduct in those days, and therefore I have declared, and do declare, the assertion a falsehood. I know all the many influences that have been brought to bear upon you in order to induce the strange patience of which I have spoken; and among them I cannot forget the peculiar and difficult position created for you by the Italian monarchy in allying itself with France. But it now, freed from that false position, you should still persist in yielding to those enervating influences; if you do not now hasten to show that it was not the power of your enemies, but the fact that they were of the nation which Italy denominated her ally, and which had fought with her at Solferino and Magenta, that restrained you—you will give confirmation to the ignoble accusation. Now, Romans must not—I will not say be cowards—they must not even be suspected of cowardice. What should be the cry with which you rise to arms? What your programme? You answered this question eighteen years ago. You have not now to choose—you have chosen. On the 9th of February, 1849—then free and legally represented—you unanimously declared yours the cry that gave your forefathers their greatness, and you summed up the programme of Rome in the word 'Republic.' That programme, accepted with enthusiasm by all the provinces then belonging to Rome, was sealed by the blood of the best among you during the two months of that heroic struggle in Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. On the 24 of July the free expression of your will and of your right was put down by brute force. That obstacle is now removed. The manifestation of your will recommences at the point where it was interrupted. Your eternal right revives. By rising now you are what you were on the 9th of February—republicans, and your own masters. On the 3d or July, one day after the entrance of the French, the Roman people, in the face of its enemies, once more raised its hand in affirmation of its faith; the Republican Constitution was read aloud to the multitude from the Capitol. The foreign flag was interposed to veil from Italy the hand that held the pact aloft. That veil is rent asunder, and the hand of the Roman people reappears raised on high. This is the programme pointed out to you by logic, honor, conscience, and duty towards the past and to the future. You are bound, before all things, to reassert yourselves, your own life, your own power. That done, you will act as God and the sense of your national duty inspire. First exist; then dispose of yourselves. Then, and then only, when your vote will not be as the blind, mute, and hurried suffrage which inaugurated the Bonapartist tyranny, and consigned Nice to France, when that vote may go forth solemn, deliberate, powerful in collective inspiration, and enlightened by the counsels of your best men in free discussion of your own position and that of Italy—you will decide whether Rome ought to give herself, like a secondary city, and disinherited of all life of her own, to a monarchy already doomed, a monarchy proved impotent and incapable of all noble action—a monarchy which has accepted Venice as an alms from the foreigner, and would inscribe Lissa and Custozza upon the Capitol—or whether the tradition, glorious beyond all others, of her past, and that mission which has twice given moral and material unity to the world, do not call her to a part nobler, worthier, and more fruitful of glory to the nation. In the meantime assert yourselves—assert Rome. They who give you other counsel—they who urge you servilely to subject and submerge yourself, without free, collective, and mature deliberation, in the existing fact, do but dishonor Rome without serving Italy. Do not accuse me, in speaking thus, of contradicting the counsels I gave to other Italian cities in the past. When, in 1859 and 1860, I counselled annexation for the south of Italy, the material unity of our country—opposed to all the designs of Bonsparte—did not exist. All Italy had agreed—no matter whether wisely or not—to give monarchy the benefit of the experiment as to the possibility of identifying its interests with those of the country at large. Moreover, the cities to which—in reverence for the sovereignty of the popular will—I gave that advice, bore not the grand name of Rome. Nevertheless, even then I urged the election of assemblies instead of the *plebiscite*, so that the annexation might be accomplished under the sanction of a compact securing the true liberty and honor of the future nation. My advice was unheeded, and now these provinces repent having given themselves so blindly. But the state of things in which I address you, Romans, is radically different. The material unity of Italy is henceforth irrevocably founded, nor can it be delayed or endangered by your decision. The important question now is, not whether you be united to Italy upon this or that day, but that you be so in a manner worthy of Rome, tending to elevate the destiny of Italy and to promote that moral unity which is yet unaccomplished, and which the monarchy is incapable of accomplishing. The experiment has been fully tried. A long series of incontrovertible facts has proved to all possessed of heart and intellect that the monarchy cannot be other than servile abroad and an instrument of repression at home. The institution is doomed. The country may yet for a while drag itself through the uncertainties of opportunism, but it is no longer monarchical. But I speak to you, Romans, of Rome—an exception among all the cities of Italy. Rome is not a city—Rome is an idea. Rome is the sepulchre of two great religions, which have given life to the world in the past; and Rome is the sanctuary of a third religion to come, and destined to give life to the world in the future. Rome represents the mission of Italy among the nations; the word of our people; the eternal gospel of unification to the peoples. Can I bid her annex herself as a subaltern and appendix to Florence? Can I, without profanation, counsel Rome to give the consecration of her prestige to a dying institution, and throw the gigantic shadow of her glory over the errors, the crimes, the servility to the foreigner of a monarchy which uttered no word of protest in your favor in 1849; which has uttered no word of protest for you during your eighteen years' slavery; and which has declared, by the lips of its ministers, we will never go to Rome unless by permission of France and the Pope? No; Rome ought never to annex herself to Florence; we are bound to annex ourselves to Rome. But for this we require that Rome should exist. We require that Rome should arise again as she was when she saved the honor of the nation, lost by the monarchy at Milan and Novara. We require her to arise from her sepulchre, not in the name of the past, but in the name of the new life of the future. We require that she should shine before us for awhile alone, a beacon of truth and progress to the expectant and uncertain populations of Italy. The material unity of Italy is nearly complete. All that we want is a symbol to represent that moral unity which can only be realized by the republic. What we now have is but the body without the soul. We await the soul from Rome; but Rome can only inspire the inert form with soul upon condition of preserving herself pure from the declension by which it is now contaminated. Should Rome accept that, Rome too would fall; and with her—for I know not how long—the grand destiny of Italy in Europe.

Farewell. Now and forever yours,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Another Suit Against Ben. Butler—$175,000 Damages Asked for False Imprisonment and Unlawful Taking of Property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Judge G. G. Barnard.—John H. Lester vs. Benjamin F. Butler.—This is one of the cases against Butler for damages for alleged wrongful acts done by him during the war, in which he petitions that they be transferred to the United States Court under the acts of Congress of 1863 and 1866, he alleging that the acts complained of were performed by him under authority of the President.

Mr. Lester states in his complaint that he went from this city to Richmond, Va., in 1866, for the purpose of putting up a manufactory of sewing machines; that the war soon after breaking out, he unavoidably resided there until 1864, when he made his way to Martinsburg, and took the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. He then went to Washington, and procured from the Secretary of War a permit to return to Richmond for his family, whither he went for that purpose. He was with his family on his way North when he was arrested in February, 1864, by Butler at Fortress Monroe, and $10,000 in gold and various books and papers taken from him.

After a month's imprisonment he was tried by a pretended drum-head court-martial, and sentenced by Butler, without cause, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor with ball and chain, at Fort Hatteras, N. C. He was sent to Fort Hatteras and remained there thirteen months, when he was released by order of General Grant. He now brings two suits; one for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and another for $75,000 damages for the wrongful taking of his property.

Mr. Campbell, for the plaintiff, argued that the case showed that the acts complained of were not done by authority of the President, and therefore the transfer ought to be denied. Judge Barnard remarked that from a cursory examination of the military statutes, he was inclined to think that a simple presentation of the petition for a transfer was all that was necessary; that was what Congress intended. It seemed a very hard law, but that appeared to him to be the import of it.

J. K. Hackett spoke briefly in support of the petition, and then the judge took the papers, reserving his decision.—*N. Y. World.*

IMPEACHMENT.

The following paragraph from an editorial of the New York *Herald* this morning, gives a plausible theory of how the impeachment will be conducted:—

"The plan of operations which it is said has been agreed upon is this:—The House Committee on the Judiciary will make up their report in favor of impeachment, and it will be adopted by the House before the close of the present session. A Committee will then be appointed and instructed to go, in the name of the House, and impeach Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" before the Senate, and demand his trial upon the charges preferred against him. The Senate will then postpone the matter to the meeting of that body in connection with the new House of Representatives on the 4th of March, for the reason that on that day the term of one-third of the present members of the Senate expires, and new members, to a considerable extent, including several radical gains, will take their places. With this meeting of the 4th of March the Senate will first proceed to the election of their presiding officer, and Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, it is supposed, will be chosen. Mr. Wade, therefore, as president of the Senate, in the event of the removal of Andrew Johnson, will become President of the United States under an existing law of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution. With this contingency thus provided for, the Senate next, as a high court of impeachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding, will proceed to the trial of President Johnson upon the indictment of the House, and will push the trial rapidly forward, and, as it is believed by the prosecution, to his conviction and removal from office. It is predicted that within two months from the commencement of this trial (if not with its commencement) Andrew Johnson will be displaced, and Senator Wade will be promoted to the White House."

—During the week ending December 8, 1970 children were born in London, of whom the girls were in a majority of four. During the same week there were 1484 deaths, only one of which was from cholera. Deaths from this disease for the five weeks ending December 8 were respectively 67, 32, 8, 3, and 1.

—The total amount of tobacco annually produced throughout the world is estimated as follows:—Asia, 309,900,000 pounds; Europe, 281,844,500; America, 248,280,500; Africa, 24,300,000; Australia, 714,000—making in all 995,039,000.

—One of the "capitalists" who accompanied Sir Morton Peto and his financial party to this country (Mr. A. W. Rixon), has followed the example of his chief and several others of the same party, by "going through bankruptcy."

—The Princess de Metternich recently asked M. Alexandre Dumas:—"Pray tell me how comes it the Jews are so ugly and the Jewesses are so beautiful?" "Because the men crucified our Lord and the women wept for Him."

—The Common Council of London voted public money to immortalize themselves in the shape of their own pictures in Guildhall, but they finally had to pay the bill out of their own pockets.

—The *Scientific American* estimates that twenty tons of postage stamps were used last year; or, by superficial measurement, forty-eight and a half square miles of paper.

MEXICO.

Active Preparations to Move Ten Thousand Liberals Into the Interior—Generals Escobedo and Rocha on the March After Mejia.

MATAMORAS, January 7, via New Orleans January 11.—The Liberal forces of Coahuila entered Matamoras on December 27. They had seventy wagons and eighteen pieces of artillery with them. They are to proceed immediately to the interior. A sufficient number of wagons and the transportation necessary for a body of ten thousand men have been pressed into the service.

Cortinas, who at last accounts was in pursuit of Canales on the road to Victoria, has turned up in front of Matamoras to-day. A report has been circulated that he intends to attack this place; but the forces will have to be strong and well directed that will overcome the preparations that have been vigorously going on here for some time. Cortinas may have been hurried hither by some false report about Canales being hereabouts.

We have received papers from Matchuala up to December 27, and from Monterey to the 2d instant. They make no mention of San Luis Potosi having been occupied by the Liberals. The occupation, however, of Guadalajara and Aguas Caliente is confirmed.

The command of General Rocha, which recently operated against Matamoras in conjunction with General Escobedo's, had arrived at Monterey on December 21, and were enthusiastically received.

Generals Escobedo and Rocha were to leave Monterey on January 7, for Matchuala, on the road to San Luis, to join Trevino, who was reported to have beaten Mejia at Guadalacazar, half way between Matchuala and San Luis. Colonel Sedgwick is still at Brownsville. He justifies his action in occupying Matamoras, about a month ago, by orders and private letters.

LOUISIANA.

The Effect of Governor Wells' Letter—He is in Favor of the Constitutional Amendment—Holds even More Radical Ground—Proposes to Remodel the State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Governor Wells' letter to Trumbull has created considerable stir in political circles here, and the ex-Rebels are in ecstacies at witnessing Governor Wells and General Sheridan at war with one another, while the radicals claim that Governor Wells has shown consistency throughout.

To-day a large deputation of ex-Federal officers from Louisiana and Texas called on Governor Wells to congratulate him on his defense against General Sheridan's attack.

Governor Wells, in his message to the Legislature, which meets on the 28th inst., will come out in favor of the Constitutional amendment, while adopting still more radical ground.

The *Times* editorially recommends the passage of a bill providing for the holding of a State convention to remodel our State constitution, and present to the people an instrument which, when adopted by them, shall be received without cavil or doubt as the fundamental law of the State.

A Young Man Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself through the Heart.

Mr. James Farnam, a young man twenty-eight years of age, residing with his parents at No. 55 South Eighth street, Eastern District, committed self-destruction shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, in his bed-room. It appears that Mr. Farnam's sister was married the previous evening, and her wedding was celebrated at her parents' residence, the festivities continuing until midnight. When these terminated, the bride and her husband left for New York, intending to leave the city in an early train for Washington.

Shortly after the guests of the evening had retired from the nuptial party, Mr. Farnam retired to his own room and deliberately shot himself, with the result above stated. The revolver was discharged twice, but only one bullet took effect, while the other went through his vest and lodged in the wall. The mother of deceased was the first to see him after the sound of firearms was heard, and he was then lying across his bed with life extinct. Death must have resulted almost instantly.

Mr. Farnam was a young man of good habits, and very much respected. He was a member of the 7th Regiment, and took out his uniform for examination before committing the terrible deed. His parents are unaware of his having any trouble on his mind, except that he seemed despondent at being out of employment; and they do not believe that the marriage of his sister was disagreeable to him, as he was as happy, apparently, as the happiest during the wedding festivities. Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.—*N. Y. World.*

The Ocean Yacht Race.

The following is a comparative table of the number of miles run each day by the three contending yachts in the great ocean race:—

Date.	Henrietta.	Fleetwing.	Vesta.
December 12	237	239	240
December 13	232	249	223
December 14	203	220	205
December 15	225	186	227
December 16	246	218	234
December 17	280	240	236
December 18	250	160	207
December 19	163	188	222
December 20	267	260	277
December 21	163	136	165
December 22	252	252	253
December 23	196	215	201
December 24	172	104	165
December 25	190	270	209
Total miles	2066	3007	3064
Average per day	218	211	213

By the above it will be seen that the greatest distance run by the Henrietta in twenty-four hours was two hundred and eighty miles and the least one hundred and fifty-three miles, which was on the 19th, the day she was compelled to lay to ten hours in a storm. The Fleetwing accomplished two hundred and seventy miles in one day, which was her greatest run, while the shortest distance she accomplished in twenty-four hours was one hundred and thirty-six miles. The greatest distance run by the Vesta in one day was two hundred and seventy-seven miles, and the least one hundred and sixty-five miles.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Unexampled Contribution.

The Methodist Centenary collection now foots up over $3,800,000, and it is not all yet in. It will undoubtedly reach $4,000,000. Of this sum Daniel Drew, of New York, gave $500,000; Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, $100,000; Mr. Rich, of Boston, $75,000; and many others from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

General Sheridan.—General Phil. Sheridan, according to a New Orleans despatch, emphatically denies that he is a candidate for the Presidency. He also says that the report that he is about to be married is equally without foundation. He wants neither the Presidency nor a wife. He has no aspirations beyond his present happy situation and condition.

Large Savings.—Good resolutions were numerous in Boston on New Year's day, and on the Saturday following the Five Cents Savings Bank in that city received $31,000 in deposits, which is said to be the largest amount ever taken in one day by any savings bank in the city.

Remains of General Barksdale.—The remains of this Confederate General, who fell on the bloody field of Gettysburg, passed through Lynchburg on Saturday evening, *en route* to Mississippi for final interment.

THIRD EDITION

From the Breakwater.

Special Correspondence of the United States and European News Association.

LEWES, Delaware, January 11.—The schooner Four Sisters arrived at the Breakwater yesterday, having been ashore on Ben. Davis oyster bed. It was towed off by three tugs. The damage is small.

Arrived, the wrecking steamer Saxon, supposed to be from New York; also arrived, barque Tornado; also, one barque, name unknown, supposed to be bound to Philadelphia.

The wind is blowing very hard from the North.

The same vessels are lying in the Breakwater as in my last report.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law—Governor Swann Fixed upon for Senator.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, January 12.

The caucus of the Maryland Legislature has agreed to repeal the Eastern Shore Senatorial law, which ensures the election of Governor Swann as United States Senator. The election takes places on the 15th instant. It is very cold here to-day.

Meeting of Operatives at Lowell.

BOSTON, January 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the ten hour system in the factories, assembled at Huntington Hall, in Lowell, Massachusetts, last evening. Previous to the opening of the mass meeting, a procession of the operatives of the several factory corporations paraded the streets headed by a band of music.

The meeting, at 8 o'clock, was called to order by his Honor Mayor Richardson, who was chosen President, and made a speech. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the operatives of Lowell, having tried every reasonable and legitimate means in our power to secure ten hours as a standard term of daily labor and failed, yet we shall not abate our zeal nor relinquish our efforts until ten hours shall constitute the length of a day's work in all our Lowell factories.

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, praying them to enact a law defining ten hours as a legal term of daily labor in all incorporated factories, and that it shall be protected by adequate penal and retributive provisions.

The Land Office.

WASHINGOON, January 12.—Returns received at the General Land Office, show that an aggregate of 22,784 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, 5803 acres; Stevens' Point, Wis., 5920 acres; Winnebagon, 3715 acres; Ironton, Mo., 7136. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law. The aggregate cost of sales amounted to $3924.

Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

BOSTON, January 12.—The House of Representatives of Maine yesterday passed the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 126 to 12. In a caucus after the adjournment, the Hon. N. G. Highborn was renom nated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The shipment of specie by the outward bound steamers of to-day is as follows:—The Hansa takes $400,000 and the Pereire $330,800, making a total of $730,800. The steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, takes no specie.

Shooting a Servant in Boston.

BOSTON, January 12.—Alice Lane, a woman who shot a colored domestic named Parish, some time since, at her house, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for her appearance on the 20th instant.

A Deposed Mayor Obtains Redress.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Mayor Lampert, who was impeached and deposed last spring, has obtained redress from the Court of Appeals, that tribunal having decided against the impeachment.

Arrival of the Saxonia!

NEW YORK, January 12.—The steamship Saxonia, from Bremen, via Southampton, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 103⅜; Canton Company, 48½; Erie, 64¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 125½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Pittsburg and Chicago, 103; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 110⅜; Illinois Central, 115½; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do 1864, 105½; do. 1865 105½; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 104½; Sterling Exchange 9⅜; sight 10½; Gold, 133⅜.

MOBILE, January 12.—Sales of cotton for the week, 9000 bales; receipts, 9568; exports, 7735; stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 79 241; stock unsold, 35,500. Business for the week mostly on Northern account. Sales to day, 1000 bales. Middlings, 31@31½c.

JAPAN.

The Death of the Tycoon—Curious Official Notification.

From the Japan Times.

Kubosama having fallen sick, and the remedies used having failed of success, he departed this life at Osaka, on the 29th of August, at 8 o'clock in the morning; all building and use of musical instruments are therefore to be intromitted. Shotsubashi Chiunagon, who had previously been appointed heir, is from the 29th of August styled Uyesama. This decree having been issued, you will take note thereof, and communicate it to all householders without exception. Given at the Government office.

TOBE.

In consequence of the intromission thus decreed, the war gates will be shut from 6 o'clock in the evening, and the side gates will be left open for passengers. The nanushi and landlords will patrol day and night. In unoccupied lands, and where there exists no war gates, such are to be provided at once. In all the streets the shop curtains are to be taken down, the shutters on the left and right to be let down, and perfect order to be kept.

In the lands held of the Government, waterbuckets, numbers corresponding to the length of frontage, are to be placed before the houses. Bath-houses, medical and ordinary, buckwheat shops, and other places where business requiring large fires is carried on, must close at six o'clock in the evening. Fights, quarrels, and other noisy proceedings must be carefully avoided. The above orders having been issued, you are requested to affix your seal in acknowledgment, and return the circular after it has gone the round. October 5, 6 P. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TRIFLING AFFAIR.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—James McGinley made a complaint before this Court of an alleged breach of the peace by John Haugh. He said that one day, as he was getting into the Manayunk car at Ninth and Green streets, Haugh said that he was blind. He said he could see as well as Haugh. Some other words followed, and Haugh said he would break his head. Another man testified that Haugh only said that if McGinley gave him any more impudence he would slap him in the face. His Honor did not think this amounted to a breach of the peace, but he cautioned both parties against any such conduct in the future.

THE CASE OF $3500.

The case of Commonwealth ex rel. Samuel Torrens vs. Keeper of County Prison was heard on habeas corpus. Torrens was charged with the larceny of $3500 belonging to John Fail, and an application was made for his discharge. Mr. Fail said that, upon the invitation of a Mr. Willard, he went into a saloon opposite the Continental Hotel to take a drink. When he went in he saw Torrens sitting in a corner with three others, and when they went to the bar Torrens came up into the crowd, and asked a man for a two-dollar bill. There was a commotion in the crowd, and when he left the saloon he missed his money. The money consisted of five $500 bills, and one $1000 bill, kept in his fob pocket. Mr. Fail came from Montana Territory.

He also stated that before going to the saloon he had been to a house of ill-fame, and had shown his money to the inmates. A woman had been sitting by his side drinking wine, but he could not say she touched him; he could not say that Torrens touched him either, but he missed it immediately after he left the saloon; but before going into the house in Sansom street, Cooley, who had met Fails at the Merchants Hotel, and had helped to induce him out at a late hour, had gone away, and as they entered the saloon he asked Torrens up to drink; and as soon as they left the saloon he left them and went down Chesnut street.

Coupled with the fact that this saloon has been known as a receptacle and headquarters for professionals, counsel for the Commonwealth argued that these circumstances threw serious suspicion on Torrens, and that the case was a fit one for a jury.

The Court thought Fails had as probably lost the money in the house on Sansom street as in the saloon, and finding no evidence against Torrens, ordered his discharge.

In consequence of one of the jurors having met with a serious accident by falling on the ice, the trial of the case of Stevenson, Walker, et al., intended to have been resumed to-day, was suspended until Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, January 12, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104¼@104⅜, an advance of ⅛. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 99⅝ for 10-40s; and 104@104¼ for June and August 7-30s.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52⅜, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 31⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Norristown at 62, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 30, no change; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 14¼ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 56½; 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 225 for North America; 151 for Philadephia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57½ for Penn Township; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 57 for Common wealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 23, no change; preferred do. at 33@33⅛, a decline on ⅛; and Delaware Division at 50½, no change; 54¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 87½ for Morris Canal; and 13½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a scrip dividend of 5 per cent., bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company in sums of five hundred dollars. The scrip will be delivered on and after February 1.

—The Northern Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. and an extra dividend of seven per cent.—together twelve per cent.—payable to Philadelphia shareholders at the Bank of North America on the 16th instant.

—The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities announce a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of two per cent.—together six per cent.—payable on demand, clear of tax.

—The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia announces a dividend of three per cent., payable, clear of taxes, on the 18th instant.

—The Spring Garden Fire Insurance Company announces a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 133⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s o. k. s o	96¼	5 sh Reading	52⅜
$2000 N Creek Loan	20	100 sh do	52·81
100 sh Sch N pf	33½	100 sh do	6.52·81
15 sh Norristown	62	100 sh do	b60 52⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 5-20s 65 cp Jy Is.	104¼	500 sh Sch N stk.	lts 23
$7000 do	104⅜	500 sh Cata pf.	lts. b5 31½
$1000 War & Fra 7s	84	200 sh N Cen	lts 46
$7000 C & A mt 89	95	400 sh Mekhenv	¼
$500 N Pa R 6s	80½	64 sh Spr & Pine	lts 30
$500 do	89¾	50 sh Reading	52⅜
$2000 N Penn 10s	116½	100 sh do	52⅝
$1000 Palt 1st mt 6s	99½	400 sh do	lots. s5 72⅜
12 sh Norristn	lts. 62	100 sh do	b30 52⅝
18 sh Minehill	57	100 sh do	b30.52.60

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¾@134; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¼; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15⅛; do., October, 1864, 14⅛; do., December, 1864, 13⅛; do., May, 1865, 11⅛; do., August, 1865, 10⅛; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9⅞.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108@108½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107@107½; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 105½@105⅝; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104¾@104⅝; do., 2d series, 104¾@104⅝; 3d series, 104¾@104⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅜@13⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 12.—Prime Cloverseed is scarce and wanted. We quote new at $8@8 75 ₱ bushel. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 75, and Flaxseed at $2 85@3

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $35 ₱ ton.

There was no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 500 bbls., including superfine at $8·25@8 75 ₱ bbl., extras at $9@10 75, common and choice Northwestern extra family at $11 50@13 50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12 14@14·25, and fancy brands at $14 60@17, according to quality. Rye Flour, sales at $7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and the demand is entirely confined to prime lots, which command firm prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·85@3 10; and No 2 spring, at $2·65; white ranges from $3 20 to $3·40. Rye is held at $1 40 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn was less active, but we continue yesterday's figures; sales of 3000 bushels good yellow at $1@1·03, and 2500 bushels white at $1 03. Oats are quiet; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 59@60c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Offer of Amnesty.

From the Independent.

VINTON, Iowa.—Count Gasparin's letter has floated across the sea to this far-away country town of the West. I admire that republican Frenchman. He understands American affairs, loves American ideas, and believes in the American people. I took off my hat to his rather ugly portrait when I first saw it on the walls of the Union League in New York. But a good man may give bad advice. The Count adds his voice to the cry for a general amnesty. It is an easy thing to pardon wrongs which are done, not to ourselves, but to other people. It is a French philanthropy that pardons the South for wronging the negro. If, instead, the South were at this moment shooting down Frenchmen, burning their school-houses, and stealing their children, Count Gasparin would probably not ask for an amnesty to the South.

It is difficult to make a foreigner believe that a rebellion in the interest of human slavery—a rebellion instigated by the three combined lusts of power, or greed, and of passion—a rebellion whose atrocities have been paralleled only by the warfare of Indian savages—a rebellion subdued on the field, but still raging in Southern men's breasts; it is difficult, I say, to make even one of the most intelligent of foreigners, like Count Gasparin, believe that such a rebellion is the work of an ordinary enemy, who is to be dealt with by ordinary means, and trusted on ordinary terms.

The South, when accustomed to rule, patterned her public conduct after that of her most tyrannous slave-masters—ruling royally, brooking no opposition, and playing the oppressor grandly. But the South, forced to obey, copies the conduct of her most vicious slaves—feigning a submissiveness, practising a deceit of loyalty as a mask for treason, and pretending to be at peace while yet plotting war.

An amnesty to the South, which shall invest her with her old political prerogatives, which shall give her an equal voice with the North in the government of the Union, and which shall leave in her hands her old opportunity to oppress the negro, would met the opprobium of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the radical party, in demanding justice to the negro, demands no injustice to the white man.

I am acquanted with nearly all the representative radical men of the North—acquainted, also, with the r public views and utterances—and I speak within bounds when I say that the radical party, as distinguished from its surrounding rind of the Republican party, has been in favor of lement rather than of severe terms in settling with the Rebellion. The radical party holds, with Macaulay, that after a great rebellion, a wise, victorious, and humane Government will pardon the many and punish the few. And even in punishing the few, what shall be the punishment? Death? The radical party asks for no drop of blood. Confiscation? It begrudges no man his property. Exile? It bears too little ill-will to foreign nations to expatriate American renegades to foreign shores. What then? It demands that the ringleaders of the Rebellion shall be deprived of the power of casting a ballot and of holding an office. In New York State, even a pickpocket who steals fifteen collars, and goes to jail, can never afterwards, on coming out, go to the ballot-box or run for an office. Is treason a less crime than petty larceny? The radical party, therefore, demands that the men who lately lifted their hands to destroy this nation shall not now be invited to govern it. To this end, it demands that the test-oath, like a sword of fire, shall guard the doors of the Federal Capitol against the intrusion of traitors. It demands that Andrew Johnson's usurping State Governments shall be displaced by legal and valid legislatures. It demands that a Southern black man shall not fare worse for being a loyalist than a Southern white man for being a traitor.

All these demands may be very unreasonable, very cruel, and very unmagnanimous—nevertheless, they are made; nor should they be abated.

Count Gasparin speaks against the Constitutional amendment. I am glad he dislikes it. The radical party shares this repugnance. "It has always appeared to me," says he, "that, for the first time, to sanction by an article of the Constitution a distinction founded on color is to give a strange conclusion to a victory of the North." These are wise words. The *Independent* re-echoes them. Opposed to the Constitutional amendment from the beginning, this journal will oppose it to the end. The amendment commits the political fate of the negro to the hands of the Rebel. This is an act of moral delinquency of which the North ought not to be guilty. Count Gasparin has clear moral perceptions, and sees that under the Constitutional amendment, as under the old *regime* of slavery, the negro must submit his neck to the oppressor's heel.

But Count Gasparin, in asking for the admission of the Southern States, does not know their temper. A law is one thing; its observance another. The Count thinks that, under a law of impartial suffrage, we could afford to admit the South. But what reverence does the South show for any law enacted in the interest of the negro or the North? For instance, there has always been a constitutional provision guaranteeing freedom of speech and of the press in all parts of the United States. But of what validity has this provision been in the Southern States? Has it protected a Northern man in the utterance of his opinions? There is, moreover, a Constitutional amendment which forever prohibits slavery in the United States. And yet, have not negroes lately been sold as slaves in Maryland by order of the courts? Would the Count like to know under what pretext they were sold? The phraseology of the prohibitory amendment is, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, *except as a punishment for crime*." A negro commits a crime—steals a chicken, perhaps, or shows his dusky skin and pretends to be a human being, which is crime enough in Maryland—and he is sold by the courts into involuntary servitude. Now are Rebels, who recommit the ancient outrages of the slave-market upon loyalists, to be rewarded for their barbarity by an act of amnesty?

The last number of the Memphis *Avalanche* publishes a "black list" of such of the business men of that city as were opposed to the Rebellion, commenting thus:—"From this time henceforth and forever, let every true Southern man who was an ex-Rebel, or whose son, brother, father, or cousin was one—let him avoid the business firm of ——" (then follows the list). The journal then adds, "Henceforth they are famous. Small-pox or Tarantula. Either will answer." Now does Count Gasparin propose to refer to the Memphis *Avalanche* an act of amnesty?

North Carolina is said to have been, and to be now, the least rebellious of the Rebel States. But what is the loyalty of North Carolina? The Wilmington *Dispatch* threatens another rebellion. "Already," it says, "the Southern people have given evidence of their capacity as soldiers. With the North united against them, many of their own people against them, no organized government to commence with, no army, no navy, no resources, nothing to coalesce them but a principle, and on that thousands refusing to stand, they kept up an uneven contest for independence for four years with a valor unexampled, a fortitude unparalleled, and a determination unexcelled. In this approaching conflict, for conflict there will be if Congress attempts to destroy the States, they will have nearly half of the North as allies, and will be themselves united. They will fight to the knife, and then to the hilt." Does Count Gasparin think that the Wilmington *Dispatch* argues convincingly for an act of amnesty?

Texas is introducing into her schools (what few she has) certain curiosities of literature known as "Confederate primers," "spelling-books adapted to the South." But what is the object of a "Confederate primer," except to teach treason? And what is the effect of a "Confederate primer," except to prepare the next generation for a new rebellion? Does Count Gasparin think that "Confederate primers" are arguments for an act of amnesty?

General Sheridan says of the Southwest that "a white man murders a negro in cold blood, and his trial is a farce." Does Count Gasparin consider such a farce as a serious argument for an act of amnesty?

Nay, good Count!

Does the New Orleans riot plead for an amnesty to the rioters?

The plain truth is, the rebellious States are still too defiant, still too disordered, still too full of threatenings and slaughters, to be admitted just yet on any terms whatsoever.

I believe that the amnesty which the North has already granted to the South—the amnesty by which traitors have been given back their lives, their houses, and homes, their facilities for business and an open gate to the pursuit of happiness—this amnesty is already as much as the nation can grant to the South.

If impartial suffrage were to become the law of the whole land to-morrow, it would not in the least affect the question of a general amnesty. Impartial suffrage stands on its own foundation, which is the citizen's right to his franchise. General amnesty stands on its own foundation, which is the good behavior o the culprits who want to be amnestied. The negro has already earned his ballot; the Rebel has not yet earned his amnesty.

"It is important," says the Count, "that peace should be peace, and that pardon should be pardon." This is an eminently French sentiment. But it is more important that there should be peace to the nation than pardon to the traitor. Thus far, there has been a good deal of pardon and very little peace. Hereafter, let the condition of pardon be the practice of peace.

"To exclude Rebels from public life," says the Count, "would be to exclude the whole South." Would the Count, then, have us admit Jefferson Davis as Senator from Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens as Senator from Georgia? This idea may seem roseate in France, but seems dismal to a pilgrim on these prairies.

"Instead of the policy of exclusion," says the Frenchman, "adopt boldly the policy of admission." But the Count's suggestion is of a policy of calamity. As Lord Bacon says, "He who injures one man threatens a hundred," so the South, by injuring the negro, threatens the nation. To admit the South, therefore, in her present state of half-revived civil war, would be an equal injustice to the negro and the nation. On the other hand, to exclude the rebellious States until the negro shall have his rights, and until the white man shall keep the peace, is the only policy of national safety.

Political Questions in the Supreme Court

From the Nation.

The Supreme Court of the United States is just now the subject of lively popular interest and discussion. It has recently been, and will soon be again, called upon to decide questions which have been made political issues between hostile parties, and concerning which few men are able to think impartially. All the issues of the war, and of the era of reconstruction succeeding the war, will be submitted to the judgment of this Court; and a strenuous effort will be made to secure from it decisions which will nullify the will of the people and vindicate the rejected policy of Mr. Johnson. There is great danger that, whatever may be the decision of the Court, its action may fail to command public confidence; that if the decision is against the views of the majority, it will be ascribed to partisanship, and that if it is with them, it will be thought to have been influenced by fear.

It is exceedingly desirable that no such impression should be left upon the minds of the people after a decision has been made, but that the fairness and wisdom of the Court should be manifest to every one. For our own part, we most earnestly deprecate any weakening of popular confidence in this eminent Court, as equivalent to an undermining of the people's faith in law itself—a faith which needs strengthening and upbuilding in a special manner at this time. We shall, therefore, after explaining the reasons for doubting the impartiality of the Court, offer some suggestions as to the mode in which the apprehended dangers may probably be avoided.

The Supreme Court consists at present of nine judges, five of them appointed by a Republican President, and four by his Democratic predecessors. Unfortunately, it cannot be doubted that at least four of the judges have so thoroughly made up their minds upon all the issues of reconstruction as to make argument before them a mere form. Chief Justice Chase could not be persuaded by Moses and the prophets that the present State Governments at the South are legitimate; while Judges Nelson, Grier, and Clifford could not be persuaded of the contrary even by one who should rise from the dead. We are strongly inclined to believe that Judge Field, who was appointed as a Republican, but whose sympathies, never very heartily with the party, except in support of the war, are now quite alienated from it, is also too well convinced in his own mind to be really open to argument. Assuming our suspicions to be correct (and they are universally entertained among lawyers and politicians at Washington), Judge Wayne, of Georgia, would hold the casting vote. The natural presumption is that he would side with his Democratic associates, and such is our expectation; yet so patriotic has been the course of Judge Wayne during the last six years, and so sincere has appeared to be his desire to do his duty rather than to gratify his prejudices, that we shall have at least as much confidence in his impartiality as in that of the best of his associates. The other judges, Swayne, Davis, and Miller, have never been known as politicians, and will no doubt consider the important questions before them in a truly judicial spirit.

We feel bound to express our regret that the distinguished Chief Justice of the Court has not, since taking his place upon the bench, more strictly abstained from taking part in political discussions. It is not easy for one of such decided convictions and energetic spirit to sit quietly by while great battles are being fought in which his sympathies are strongly enlisted; yet such was the duty of his position, and he has greatly weakened his influence over the Court and his hold as a jurist upon the public confidence by pursuing a course which, in any executive or legislative officer or private citizen, would have been eminently honorable, but which was unsuited to the office of a judge. And his repeated declarations in favor of universal suffrage have irritated some of his associates into counter-declarations of hostility to it, which must greatly embarrass their action when political questions come before them for judicial solution.

The particular case which it is reported will be made the means of bringing the subject of reconstruction before the Court, is one arising in the United States District Court of Alabama, in which, it is said, a motion will be made to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the State has ceased to exist, and that the Court has lapsed with it. The decision of this motion need not and ought not to have the least bearing upon the question of the validity of Mr. Johnson's Southern Governments. A State may, perhaps, exist without any government for a time, and a Federal Court created for a State may not, and we think does not, expire with the State Government, or even with the State itself. An appeal from the State tribunal in one of the reconstructed States would present the real issue more clearly, though even that would not necessarily turn upon the issue of reconstruction.

The chief duty of the Court, as we conceive, in dealing with the tremendous questions which will be brought before it, is to confine itself strictly to the matter in hand, to decide the precise points before it, and to abstain rigidly from the slightest discussion of political questions not necessarily involved. Expressions of opinion on points not clearly presented by the facts of each particular case will not only amount to nothing as precedents of law, but will break down the reliance of the country on the Court. Even if counsel on both sides agree in submitting the case on political issues, the Court ought, if possible, to determine it upon other grounds; remembering that counsel may be seeking some ulterior purpose at the expense of the public good. The same reasons which impose the Courts to throw out collusive actions should induce them to disregard collusive arguments. The questions involved in reconstruction may be looked at from twenty different standpoints, and it is intolerable that they should be decided upon a hearing of three or four counsel, representing only two private individuals, whose real interests may be united, and who may have trumped up a case for the express purpose of accomplishing a common political end.

The opinion of the Court in the Indiana conspiracy cases, although perfectly sound upon the real questions at issue, and perhaps equally correct upon all points, is nevertheless deserving of criticism in the respect just mentioned. There was not a particle of pretense that Congress had authorized the sitting of the Indiana military commission, yet a majority of the Judges undertook to declare that Congress could not create such a tribunal. It is quite possible that their opinion upon this point is right, but it is no more law or authority than one of the Chief Justice's speeches to the colored people in Charleston. Such an opinion is calculated to arouse a suspicion that the Court is anxious to express its views upon these great questions before they are legitimately presented to it.

The Supreme Court was always, prior to 1857, wisely anxious to leave political questions to be determined by the Legislature, and repeatedly declined to interfere in cases which afforded quite as much ground for interference as any that are now likely to arise. The judges foresaw that any attempt to control such controversies by judicial decisions would only peril the existence of the Court, while settling nothing for the country, and they rightly decided to avoid such uncompensated risks. In the case of Dred Scott the Court departed from this line of duty, and sought to fasten a certain political policy upon the nation. The effort failed, and only brought the Court into disrepute. We cannot believe that the attempt will be repeated. If it should be, the people will have to meet it not merely with contempt, but with punishment. But we will not dwell upon this point, as we hope for a wiser course on the part of the Court. Until we are compelled to admit ourselves mistaken, we shall advocate its claims to respect and confidence, believing that it will maintain its early reputation as a just and wise tribunal.

The Sheeted Dead.

From the Tribune.

Many veteran observers of the shifting currents of American politics are puzzled by the unconquerable vitality evinced by the Republican party. "How is it," they ponder, "that this party, which came into power through the divisions of its opponents, who showed a majority of fully one million of votes, should now be able to defy the most perfect combination of all its enemies? How could it poll, at the fragmentary State elections of 1866, a full quarter more votes than in the arduous Presidential struggle of 1860? Why should the result of each successive effort to overcome it show it stronger and more invincible than ever before? Does it bear a charmed life? Has it made no blunders, given power and patronage to no embezzlers, developed no disintegrating antipathies and antagonisms in its own ranks? What accounts for the firmness, the tenacity, of its hold on popular confidence?"

We answer:—

The Republican party is mortal, like all parties which preceded it, and will die when its time comes. It has made great mistakes. It has been misled into putting thieves and swindlers into power, and has thus robbed the nation, to its sore discredit and injury. And the one paramount reason for the prolongation of its power is the fixed determination of the Copperheads to succeed it, and the equally stern resolve of the people that they shan't.

McClellan would probably have been beaten for President, anyhow; but he would not have been so utterly routed but for the Copperheads, who insisted on shoving under him a platform whereon no man could stand. The Philadelphia arm-in-arm Convention could hardly have upset the Republican ascendancy, anyhow; yet the effort need not have resulted in such signal, disastrous failure, if the most conspicuous and obnoxious Copperheads had not insisted on bossing the job. And the recent Eighth-of-January revivals have shown the same tenacious resolve of the most notorious and odious Copperheads not to let the Republicans give place to any rival aspirants to power but themselves. So it looks as though the Republican ascendancy must be pretty safe for the next six years.

The Connecticut gathering was quite large, considering that no ticket was to be nominated, and was reasonably earnest and spirited. The Hon. James Brooks made a long and fluent speech—not so good as he used to make on *our* side, nor so forcible as his solemn protestation (in the Whig State Address of 1847) that he would *never* consent to the surrender of any more free soil to slavery. Two or three others spoke less absurdly than might have been expected. But here were Isaac Toucey, and Thomas H. Seymour, and William W. Eaton—

"Irritate archer! could not *one* suffice?"

—all prominent, all speaking, or resolving, all intent on not letting the people forget that, whenever the Republicans go out of power, they must be succeeded by politicians who tried in every possible way to paralyze the national arm when raised to prevent the forcible disruption of our Union by the sword of the slave power. Mr. Toucey's complicity as Secretary of the Navy in Buchanan's betrayal of the national defenses into the hands of the Rebels, T. H. Seymour's and Eaton's public, unqualified sympathy with the Rebels, and hostility to "coercion" from the outset, probably insure the Republicans of Connecticut an easy time in their State canvass at hand.

—The Democratic dinner at Washington, though honored by the President's presence, and that of the Blair family, was in the main a collection of fossils from the drift deposited by the late war. Conspicuous among them was Buchanan's man Jerry, who, as Attorney-General, gave a solemn official opinion that there were no constitutional means whereby secession could be forcibly resisted, and who never heard without sorrow of a Union victory throughout the ensuing war. Mr. Black found no theme so congenial to his sympathies as the late release by the decision of the Supreme Court of Lambdin P. Milligan and his confederates, sentenced to death in 1864 by a Military Court for conspiring to subvert the Union ascendancy in Indiana, and hand her over to the militant Rebels. Of these unhung traitors, Mr. Black saw fit to say that

"Three private citizens of Indiana, perfectly innocent of any offense—I say *perfectly innocent*, because up to this time no human being has ever legally sworn even to a *belief* of their guilt—three citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men who by without power to meddle with them—not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them—and there, after a proceeding which it would be a mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be killed on a certain fixed day. In this condition of things the judicial authorities intervened, and with the aid of President Johnson, the victims were rescued."

—There are many very foolish, bad things which the people can be cajoled and deceived into doing; but there is one that they never can—and that is, putting their Government intentionally into the hands of Toucey, Black, Seymour, and other persistent, envenomed opponents of the war for the Union. "If the Court understands herself, and she thinks she does," this will never be done. Wherefore, we pray those gentlemen and their compeers to make themselves as conspicuous and vociferous as possible in all future gatherings of the enemies of republicanism.

Public Opinion on the Impeachment Question.

From the Times.

From the columns of our Republican contemporaries we have gathered proofs not only that impeachment is not demanded, but that the propositions pointing to that end are deprecated as inexpedient, both in a national and a party sense. This view in no case proceeds from any lingering liking for the President or his policy. The party are a unit in reference to the duty of Congress to push forward its measures of reconstruction, regardless of the plans of the President; and in reference also to the hopelessness of all attempts to bring Mr. Johnson and Congress into harmony. The feeling prevails, however, that the Union strength in the Capitol is sufficient for the accomplishment of the cherished purposes of the party, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for waging war upon the Executive. Practically, in all that pertains to the *status* of the South and its restoration to the Union, he is powerless; and to make him the victim of Congressional authority would be to call forth a large amount of feeling in his behalf, and to invest him with a capacity for mischief which he can in no other way obtain. As matters stand, he can do very little in any respect. His vetoes effect nothing. His identification with the Democratic party severs the last bond of sympathy with the Unionists who elected him. And for these and kindred reasons, the Republican press—or so much of it as has yet been heard from on the subject—discountenances the movement for impeachment as equally unnecessary and unwise.

A just estimate of the gravity of the proceeding and the unseemly spirit in which it was inaugurated is further observable. The propriety of impeachment, in certain circumstances, is conceded, and the ability of the country to endure the stain is affirmed with a positiveness that implies no lack of confidence. But it is at the best a serious affair, only to be begun under the pressure of imperious necessity. The strain upon our institutions, our finances, and our credit might not be unbearable; but it would be sufficiently serious to suggest caution in the inception and management of the proceeding. The judgment of the country should be previously convinced. The pride of the American people in the integrity of their institutions and the honor of their rulers should be shown to require the trial. And the temper and motives of the accusers, and the impartiality of the judges, should not be open to cavil. The opinion appears to exist that these conditions have been imperfectly complied with. The discussion in the caucus, and the sayings of Mr. Ashley in the House, indicate more of partisanship than of calmness, dignity, and judicial firmness. The idea generated is that for partisan reasons the President must be removed—not that the honor of the nation and the loyalty and purity of the Government render necessary his trial and punishment. The organs of Republican opinion are evidently apprehensive of the danger which ill-judged zeal may inflict upon the party; and hence their disapproval of the manner in which the question was mooted by Mr. Ashley and his friends.

Having been introduced in a form that rendered some action unavoidable, the reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committee is everywhere recognized as the proper course. It removes the subject from the arena of partisan strife. It confides the task of preliminary investigation to a body whose leading members—whatever be their personal predilections—are not likely to misinterpret facts, or to miscalculate their weight at a formal trial. Moreover, it seems to dispose of the whole subject, at any rate for the session. The Committee will conduct their inquiry, of course, and they will in due season report. But there is little probability of more being done, in the House or Senate, while the present Congress lasts. And meanwhile public opinion, and the opinion of the party, will have an opportunity of making itself understood. It, as we believe, and as our Republican contemporaries assert, the impeachment project conflicts with the views and desires of the people, the period consumed by the preliminary inquiry will suffice to rectify the misapprehension under which their representatives have labored.

The inexpediency of the movement is declared on yet other grounds. Without entering minutely into the minor shades of difference in the statements of our contemporaries touching impeachment, it will be found that they concur in reminding Congress of the urgent need that exists for practical legislation before the 4th of March. In the absence of legitimate work, buncombe and partisanship might be indulged in with comparative impunity. But the condition of the country is critical. Its industry, its trade, its finance, are so disorganized that to neglect them is to invite disaster, distress, and embarrassment. Extreme sensitiveness and anxiety are experienced with regard to the causes of the depression; and the conviction is universal that Congress ought not to delay measures of relief. The people care less for partisanship just now than for relief from taxation. They are not willing that the material industry should be crushed under a load of duties and taxes, or the national credit imperilled by an unsound and neglected currency. And the Union party, through its press, evinces its sense of the responsibility which, at such a time, rests upon those whom it has sent to Washington.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CHURCH LOTTERY AND GAMBLING.

We commend to our readers the perusal of the following extract from a discourse delivered by Rev. J. W. Schenck, pastor of the Tenth and Filbert streets church, on Sunday night last, being a continuation of a course on the "Life of Christ," in the delivery of which some extempore references were made to the pernicious mode of promoting the financial interests of some of the Christian churches. As the thoughts of this fearless minister of the Gospel are based upon the Divine law and our Lord's example, the Christian public will not hesitate to confirm the sentiments presented by a faithful ambassador of the truth:—

We will consider our Lord's purifying act of driving out the traders from the temple courts, and its lessons to us.

By degrees, in the lapse of time, the usage had grown up of keeping booths and stalls in the courts of the temple, where everything enjoined for sacrifice was sold. God had enacted that instead of burdening themselves to carry with them the animals, and flour, and oil, and other requisites, they who lived at a distance from Jerusalem might take the money and purchase these things, and then offer them. Hence arose the custom of holding these things for sale at points convenient to worshippers. The business, in itself, therefore, was entirely in accordance with the Divine provision. But human greed for gain had taken advantage of this gracious regard to the convenience and comfort of worshippers. And the traders had presumed to place their marts in the very altar's presence. Here, too, was the money-brokerage, which served the purpose of exchanging the Roman coin, which was the medium in ordinary transactions, for the Jewish half shekel, which was required for the sanctuary.

This was the sight that greeted our Lord's eyes as He came into those hallowed courts. He "found in the temple courts those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money, sitting." He heard the clatter of confused voices, as one and another trader urged customers to deal with him. And where the solemn and silent attitude and bearing of prayer was alone appropriate, "Buy my wares!" came uppermost to the ears. His spirit is stirred by holy indignation. To His work He goes. "When He had made a scourge of small cords, He drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen, and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables." The doves, for some reason, he spares. (Was it because the Holy Spirit had chosen the dove as His symbol when He anointed Him?) To those who sold doves he came, and with softened utterance, perhaps, but not relaxed determination, He says, "Take these things hence! Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise!" What must have been the emotions of that band of traders as they hear from Him whom they had seen at the Jordan, where came the voice from Heaven, "This is my beloved Son," the peremptory order, "These things hence!" And, in explanation, the strange designation of the temple, "My Father's house!" What a rush of prophecy to memory! How, in startling form, stood before them that rebuke, now animated with a very resurrection life, "Is this house, which is called by my name, become a den of robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it, saith the Lord." Well might "the disciples," in such a scene, "remember that it was written, The zeal of Thine house hath eaten me up!" How expressive this of the manner in which that zeal must find vent! How demonstrative that that zeal will by no means spare the carnal abuses that creep into the sanctuary of God, through lack of proper reverence for that sacred place and its Holy Lord!

And what class or age of men is exempt from its application? As He who was "the glory of the latter house" explains "His sudden coming" and peremptory "purging" of those hallowed courts, by the command, "These things hence! Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise," a sound of authority starts on its solemn way, that reverberates severe visitation upon all kinds of profanation of the sanctuary, to the whole succession of generations of men. Now it sends its warning to us, and it says, "Profane not that house by bringing into its sacred courts your secular affairs. Use not this place to make or contrive your gains. Plan not here your worldly enterprises. Load not your mind on coming here with your temporal pursuits, your accounts, your schemes of obtaining the things of this life."

And especially regulate not the appointments of that house on secular principles. Make not the management of the house of the Lord a matter of bargain and sale, a question of profit and loss. Beware that the aim to secure revenues and make striking impressions on the populace lead not to fleshly applinces and sensational expedients to draw the crowd and to obtain money. Beware that tastes, ungodly and time-serving, be not catered to, and be not made to determine the manner of effort to build up the house of the Lord. Beware that a so-called "liberal Christianity" be not made the "Master whom ye follow," and so practices which the pulpit must denounce be admitted into the sanctuary, and put into the hands of enemies as a terrible argument to nullify the teachings of truth.

And with peculiar applicableness do these notes of warning come to us. Already do we see the strange picture of the lottery, and the auction, and the theatrical performance even, largely used for the purpose of raising funds to build, and repair, and support the house of God. Think of taking a ten-cent piece, the property of a little boy deceased, and at the time of service holding it up and calling for bids upon it, until the aggregate rises to one hundred and fifty dollars! Think of keeping a "trotting mare" at a church fair, to be "voted" (raffled, not?) for as a means of "prospering" (!) the church of Jesus Christ! Think of a play in the very sanctuary, with the pulpit stretched out to the dimensions of a stage, in which the prominent character is a drunken, swaggering, swearing Irishman—the object, to raise revenue to sustain the ordinances of the house of God!

Behold the gradation! How it calls up the first Psalm, "Walking in the *counsel* of the *ungodly;*" "standing in the *way* of *sinners;*" "sitting in the *seasons* of the *scornful*." Well does a secular paper of this city close its comment on the last of these proceedings with "Repent, ye sinners!" What would He who purged the temple so summarily do should He walk into one of these "popular" and "profitable schemes" for putting the people's money into the church's treasury? Methinks the "mare" would make better time than ever; and the "actors" would play strange pantomime; and the projectors of these enterprises would, I ween, partake of the feelings of the Jew traders. How this city would echo with "these things hence!"

The house of God was built for His worship exclusively. Its ordinances are channels through which we render to Him His proper service and glory; and through which He conveys to us the rich awards of His grace in Jesus Christ. All save this is contraband. And this consideration may serve to suggest what are the proper principles and ways of sustaining the Church.

But here that God is the only Lord, and His behests, indicated by His Word and Providence, are our only duty; His laws, plainly written, our only principles of practice.

One Word, one work, one way, one end is the *rule* here, as one God is the *Ruler*. "Holiness becometh God's house," and nothing else. This expression of the Divine mind must be recognized, and that solemn respect be paid to the appointment and services of the house which that recognition will generate. The sanctuary's courts must appear to us as did Bethel to Jacob, *"dreadful!"* and for the same reason—"This is none other but the house of God!" And it is when this is the case that that other feature of that night's experience which led Jacob to perpetuate it will manifest itself—"This is the gate of Heaven!"

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—As the time draws near for the consummation of this, the most significant of events, dedicated in honor of the light-footed *Muse*, expectation is naturally aroused, ideas are at once enlivened, fancy teems with images of the past, and desire seems to hasten the moment which shall present to an appreciative public the crowning glories which an Abel and a Risley, with Napoleonic strategy have so fitly devised. We do not consider ourselves prophetic, neither would we be considered sciolists, when we assert this grand Carnival likely to eclipse all and every attempt heretofore offered in the character of a public entertainment.

We would not particularize, and yet, while referring to a matter so pregnant with *life* and *gayety*, we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers to the fact that *Birgfeld* has charge of the department so important to the *sattatorial art*. It may be interesting to notice that his selections have been made with a view to gratify the most fastidious taste, prominent among which may be classed the "new Military Galop," composed expressly for this *fete*. This superb production, intended to convey to the perceptions a semblance of the great conflict between the grand armies of Prussia and the Confederate German States, will introduce the novelties of the "needle gun," while the clashing of cavalry sabres and the roar of field-pieces will lend an enchantment only secondary in consideration to an actual campaign.

This, however, is but a tithe of the many characteristics that has been called in requisition to grace this festive occasion. Suffice it to learn, no pains have been spared to make *this the initiatory Ball*, the great event of the season. Costumers, designers, etc., are busily engaged: new and unique designs are hourly discussed, while the *classics* are diligently searched to discover some conception of the ancients not hitherto developed by the ingenuity of the moderns.

Can we say more, when we confidently assert *no* Masquerade will be more liberally patronized, and supremely enjoyed than that o the coming "La Coterie Carnival," on the night of Monday, the 14th inst.

LECTURE ON OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGERY.—Dr. Von Moschzisker delivered the first of a series of lectures on the history and progress of ophthalmic and aural surgery last Thursday, at the hall of the Philadelphia University. The lecture was well attended by an intelligent audience of both sexes. The Professor, after dwelling upon the importance of the sense of sight, and the many diseases to which it is subject, gave the history and accounts of the progress of the science of ophthalmology. He insisted particularly on the great necessity of *specialism* in every branch of medical science, quoting the brilliant toast of Professor Dundas, of the University of Utrecht, offered at the banquet of the members of the International Congress of Ophthamology, viz.:—

"To Medical specialities—to specialism nowadays, the essential condition of true progress of science." At the point where, to-day, human knowledge has arrived, no mind, how powerful soever it be, can flatter itself to be encyclopædic; as, in order to understand any science, and appreciate the common principles which link one to another, a general course of knowledge is necessary up to a certain epoch, like a common starting point; so the progress of every science individually, absolutely requires specialism. Who among us, after having devoted himself for twenty years to the study of the eye, could believe to know it entirely? Who says progress to-day says specialism!

We earnestly recommend this course of lectures to the public, as they will seldom have an opportunity of obtaining so great an amount of information on these important subjects as the present one from so justly celebrated, an oculist and aurist as Professor von Moschyzisker, who unites, to add to his attraction as a lecturer, a classic and eloquent style to his vast erudition.

ROBBERIES.—On Thursday evening Paschall Morris, dealer in agricultural implements, went to his store in the Girard block, Market street, above Eleventh, which had been closed and fastened up an hour and a half before, and as soon as he had opened the door he discovered that some of the implements had been piled against it to prevent easy access. Forcing his way in, he then saw a man leaving hurriedly by the back door. Once inside, he found that the fire-proof in the wall had been entered by breaking away the brick work at the side of the iron door, and a gold watch stolen from it. There was money in the fire-proof, which the thief had not reached when he was disturbed. In the hurry of the fellow to get away he left behind a skeleton key and the tools he had used in breaking into the fire-proof.

The dwelling of John Taylor, on North Broad street, was entered a few nights ago, by climbing into the second-story window, and robbed of seven hundred dollars in greenbacks and several watches, besides articles of jewelry.

The house of Mr. G. S. Stimson, No. 1403 South Fifth street, was entered on Wednesday evening, and robbed of jewelry, silverware, etc., to the amount of $25.

HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE.—The third annual meeting of the Home for Aged Colored People took place last evening, at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth. A large number of persons were present. During the evening, addresses were made by Rev. W. L. Ralston and others. During the year much real good was accomplished through the efforts of the managers of this noble charity. The comfort of the aged inmates of the Home is looked after with much care by the persons having the institution in charge. Contributions are desired in behalf of this object.

THE NATIONAL GUARD, General Lyle, have perfected their arrangements for participating in the inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg on Tuesday next. The Guard will take with them about one hundred and thirty-two muskets. One hundred of the members have seen service in the field—two as generals, six as colonels, three as lieutenant-colonels, three as majors, fourteen as captains, sixteen as lieutenants, thirty-two as non-commissioned officers, and twenty-four as privates.

PROVIDING HIMSELF WITH AN OUTFIT.—Before Alderman Butler yesterday, a colored man named John Robinson had a hearing on the charge of stealing two watches, two coats, and an accordeon, from a house at Sixth and Lombard streets. The testimony was that the articles were taken from a second-story room, and that Robinson was caught in the act of leaving the premises with the stolen property in his possession. The Alderman committed him for trial.

THE WILL OF SOPHIA DONALDSON, recently deceased, contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Howard Institution, under the care of an Association of Women Friends of Philadelphia, $500; Union School and Children's Home, Moyamensing, $1000; Sunday School of the Third Presbyterian church, Pine street, $500.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR.—The following were the inspections of flour and meal for the week ending January 10, 1867:—Barrels of superfine, 4222; do. rye, 30; do. corn meal, 484; do. condemned, 92. Total, 4828.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Jos. Cave, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 4th inst., with injuries received by falling from a scaffold, died at the Hospital last evening.

FALLING ON THE ICE.—A woman named Mary A. McIntire, aged fifty-two years, fell on the ice yesterday afternoon and broke her wrist. She was taken to her home, No. 1131 South street.

A SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused about two o'clock yesterday afternoon by the burning of some wood work in a house at Eleventh and Locust streets. Damage trifling.

—The amenities of politics are rather peculiar. On Thanksgiving day, at Belfast, Maine, Mr. Winters, late Democratic candidate for Governor, got boozy, and announced his ability and willingness to whip any black Republican; whereupon he was soundly thrashed by State Comptroller Nightingill.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

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BURNS,	BOILS,
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And other similar troubles one and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

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I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

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B. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
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James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
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John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1226 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Discuity, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
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It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

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A GREAT BILL.
THREE PIECES.
The performance will commence with
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THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
To be followed by
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
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IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
To conclude with
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY.
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7½
SIXTH NIGHT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
when he will enact his great comic impersonation of
JACK SWIFT,
in his own original American comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 12,
Brougham's American comedy, in five acts, of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
JACK SWIFT.....JOHN BROUGHAM
Concluding with the thrilling drama of
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MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
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TO-NIGHT (Saturday), January 12,
THE FAST FAMILY,
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MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
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Susan.....Miss E. Price
MONDAY—Sheridan's New Comedy, $1000,000.
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THIS EVENING
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To conclude with, for the last week, the
GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME.

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Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Great success of the Automaton Minstrels. Last week of the Double Sphynx. SIGNOR BLITZ'S new Illusions and Wonders, in Fanny Burlesque Minstrels. Double-Headed Sphynx, Spirit Drum, Silver Casket, Ventriloquism, Learned Canary Birds, etc., Every Evening, commencing at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. 1 8 6t

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY CEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

THE DRAWING OF PREMIUMS

OF

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON THE STAGE OF THE OPERA HOUSE

IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE

21st OF JANUARY,

COMMENCING AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

It will be arranged and conducted solely by the Committee whose official announcement has been published, viz.:—

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
J. C. DORE President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager American Express.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
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CASPER SOUDER, of the Evening "Bulletion" Association.
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PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 8000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
1 11 11t

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.
C. STANFORTH STEWART,
1 8 fmths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE

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The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

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Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

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BANKERS,

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Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

The Inconsistent Attitude of the President and his Supporters.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, at a Democratic banquet on Tuesday night, in Washington, read the following toast:—

"No State, of its own will, has a right, under the Constitution, to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption—a dissolution of the Government; the other is a consolidation, and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government."

This is a subterfuge. The only reduction of States to a condition of "dependency upon the Federal head" that has been made by any body was made by President Johnson himself, when he overthrew the Southern State Governments at the close of the war, kicked their Governors, Judges, and Legislatures out of office, and placed their people under the absolute rule of the military power.

The simple question that now remains is, whether the pretended State Governments which Mr. Johnson has gotten up to fill the places of the old ones that he overthrew, are valid and constitutional?

Why do not the President and his friends meet this question fairly and boldly? Why do they pettifog it and try to lug in false issues? If the theory that they are now pretending to act upon be correct, then the *rightful* State Governments at the South are the ones which Mr. Johnson overthrew at the close of the war, and the *present* contrivances called State Governments, gotten up by the President and his agents, are mere usurpations.

The truth is that Mr. Johnson started out on this business of reconstruction upon the *radical* theory that the rightful State Governments of the Rebel States had been dissolved by the Rebellion, and that those communities were without any lawful civil government whatever. In accordance with this theory, he overthrew the State Governments that were then in existence in the South—State Governments that had come down by regular unbroken succession from the old Governments under which they had severally been admitted to the Union; State Governments that had remained intact and in full and undisputed operation throughout the whole war; State Governments that were the undoubted choice of the people; State Governments that had ceased all rebellious action, and were ready and anxious to resume their old relations with the Union; State Governments, in short, that, according to the conservative theory, were valid and constitutional, and entitled to Federal protection.

Having thus *abolished* the Southern State Governments and reduced the Southern communities to a condition far *below* that of Territories, a condition of total anarchy, except for the rule of the Provost Marshal and the military commandant, Mr. Johnson paused. And here let us pause, and press home upon Mr. Johnson and his apologists the utter, irreconcilable inconsistency of their *present* position with his action at that time. If their present theory be correct, then the overthrow of these State organizations was the most sweeping and comprehensive measure of usurpation ever attempted in this Government, and Mr. Johnson should be instantly impeached for it. In his own language, it was "an extreme of despotic power." How monstrously inconsistent for the President *now* to hold up his hands in simulated horror over the destruction of State Governments! If his own theory be correct, the Governments he has cooked up at the South should be instantly overthrown, and the old, rightful governments be restored. There is not a valid Government in any Southern State. They are all the fruit of revolution. Governor Worth and his Legislature, in North Carolina, should retire to private life, and Governor Vance and his Legislature should be restored to their old positions. Governor Orr should vacate in South Carolina and give place to Pickens; and so in every Southern State. The States should be restored to the *status* they had when Mr. Johnson's unconstitutional and revolutionary interference began. Was there ever an example of an engineer more thoroughly hoisted by his own petard?

But it may be thought that if, according to the conservative theory, Mr. Johnson's State Governments are illegal and revolutionary, then, according to the *radical* theory, they are valid and rightful. Not at all. The radical theory is that Mr. Johnson did right in overthrowing the old State Governments of the South, because they were no longer Governments in the Union, but were *Rebel* Governments hostile to the Union. This was Executive work as head of the army engaged in putting down the Rebellion. But here Mr. Johnson's rightful functions *ceased*. The formation of State Governments to *succeed* these overthrown Rebel Governments was no part of his business. It was necessarily *legislative*, requiring rules and regulations, *laws*, which only Congress could rightfully and legally enact. Everything, therefore, that Mr. Johnson did subsequent to this point was unconstitutional and invalid. His so-called State Governments are in the eye of the law no Governments at all. They are mere Executive creations, which are exercising usurped authority. They must be replaced by something which has validity, something which springs not from revolution but from *law*. How vain for the President to pretend to legality or regularity for these creations of his, which are the mere product of revolution! Show us any *law* for the existence of the present State Government in North Carolina. It did not grow out of the old State Government of North Carolina by legal and constitutional succession, for under that old Government, Vance is to-day the rightful Governor of the State, and Worth is a usurper. It did not grow out of any law of Congress, for Congress has passed no law for the creation of a State Government in North Carolina. It exists, therefore, without law, in defiance of law, and purely as the fruit of violence and usurpation.

Upon either theory, therefore—conservative or radical—the so-called State Governments created by Executive usurpation in the late Rebel States are illegal. According to the conservative theory, the old Rebel State Governments are still the rightful and constitutional Governments of those States; according to the radical theory, there are no valid Governments there, and it is the duty of Congress to provide for their erection.

Some Suggestions to the Naval Committee.

HON. A. H. RICE, Hon. Augustus Brandagee, and Hon. W. A. Darling constitute a sub-Committee to investigate the security of League Island as a naval station. These gentlemen have commenced their services in our city, and as two at least are known opponents of the site, it might be well for the cause of justice that the questions asked of the officers examined should not be all leading questions in opposition to the naval depot. From the evidence at our command, we would venture to recommend the following interrogatories, as calculated to throw light on the subject of the burning of the New Ironsides:—

Were proper, or *the usual*, precautions against fire observed at League Island?

Were there *any* means of extinguishing fire?

How many watchmen were on duty at the time the fire was discovered?

Were there *any* military guards on the island, or the ships of the fleet?

Is there one at the naval magazine?

If any are there, is the force sufficient?

We understand that there were thirty-one ships in ordinary at League Island, valued at about sixteen millions of dollars. The five ships in the Delaware—New Ironsides, Dictator, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Clematis—valued at three millions, *had only one watchman* awake and on duty at the time of the fire. The entire force was regarded by naval authorities as utterly insufficient; yet an order had been received from Washington to reduce it still further, only two days before the fire. When the command had been obeyed, there was left but six watchmen to guard three millions' worth of property. The causes which led to this reduction were not only those of public economy, but the assurance felt at the department that the location was perfectly secure.

The watchmen employed, such as they were, were nothing but civilians, and any dereliction in duty was punishable merely by dismissal. Under such circumstances there can be no surprise that the vessel was destroyed. What is needed is a heavy marine guard, who are answerable for the proper performance of duty with their lives. If such had been detailed at the island, the loss would have been prevented. We ask the Committee to so far do away with their prejudices as to consider the facts, and by their report show that even partisans can be disinterested, or at least just.

Trial by a Jury of Peers.

THE "Magna Charter" guaranteed a vast accession of liberty to the Anglo-Saxons, and probably in its day the idea of trying a man charged with crime by a jury of his peers was an improvement over the system of feudal judicatory, where the lords found all guilty in order to secure their goods by confiscation. But the day when such an idea secured justice to the accused or the accuser is passed. The trial by jury, as seen to-day in any of our courts, is an utter and entire failure. It is not a trial of a gentleman by his peers. The men who, as a general rule, sit on a Quarter Sessions jury are the peers of no man of intelligence; and their verdicts are either influenced by ignorance, or by means unknown to any but themselves. The justice of a case, or the charge of the judge, nor yet the instructions of that officer, cannot be considered as the least assurance that the verdict will follow either the dictates of law or reason. We have again and again reiterated these views, and within the last few days two cases have occurred to strengthen our conviction that the system of trial by jury is far inferior to the decision of the case by an impartial judge.

The most glaring case lately falling under our notice is that of a Daniel Gunkle. The facts are few. In 1862 Mr. Gunkle came to the Corn Exchange Association, of which he was a member, and by his conduct and his sentiments insulted the gentlemen present. The Association—wisely, as Justice Strong declared in his charge—turned Mr. Gunkle out of the building. In order to avoid the disgrace of an expulsion, the Association adopted a resolution requesting his resignation. Mr. Gunkle refused to resign, but ceased to frequent the rooms. His case was never acted upon. He was never expelled. He, however, now brings suit against the Corn Exchange, and laid his damages at $10,000. The case was heard in court. It was clearly shown that Mr. Gunkle was not expelled; that his absence from the room was voluntary; and that whatever loss he might have sustained was clearly incurred by his thus voluntarily absenting himself. The Judge stated to the jury that the plaintiff had entirely failed to sustain a single point in his case. The jury retired, and, in direct opposition to the charge and the testimony, rendered a verdict in Gunkle's favor of $797. With such a case of stupidity, before us, we cannot but condemn the trial by our peers. A similar case occurred but three days since. Our readers may have noticed it. A man was detected in the act of receiving stolen paper from two boys. The paper was found in his possession, and all the evidence conclusively proved complicity in the theft. The Judge so charged the jury, and the jury, with its usual wisdom, acquitted the man. The District Attorney ventilated his views on their action, and the Judge refused to discharge the prisoner.

Thus within the present week has our own city afforded two instances of the utter unreliability of jury trials. A reform is needed. Either let sensible and disinterested men only be placed in the jury-box, or else let the decision of the case be left to a learned and impartial judiciary. If we were on trial, we would far rather let the judges than the jury decide the case according to the teachings of law. The impartiality of jury trials is gone by. A juryman is not a professional; and and what was first the safeguard of liberty has degenerated into the ignorant decisions of men calling themselves "peers" of their superiors.

GOVERNOR MORTON was nominated yesterday by the Republican caucus of the Indiana Legislature to succeed Hon. Henry S. Lane in the United States Senate. Governor Morton has occupied a very prominent position for many years in Indiana, and by his able and patriotic course during the Rebellion won a national reputation. He will make a worthy successor of the eloquent Lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"IMMORTALITY."

BY REQUEST OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN

Will preach on the above subject, in Rev. ALBERT BARNES' CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

Seats free. All are invited. It

"THE RAINBOW ROUND ABOUT THE THRONE."—Rev. F. L. ROBBINS To morrow evening in the Oxford Presbyterian Church, BROAD and OXFORD Streets

Rev SAMUEL W CRITTENDEN at 10½ A. M. A Sermon adapted to the Young. Subject, "Hosanna." Youth of the Sunday School and neighborhood invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., at 10½ A. M. subject:—"The Church God's Family;" and in the Evening at 7½. Subject—'Lessons of Winter."

"FREE SERVICES" IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street below SPRUCE, every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. Every seat free, and all persons cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, "The Multiplication of Oil." fifth of series on "Elisha."

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R M. PATTERSON.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. To morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN of Brooklyn

FREE SERVICE.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD and PINE Streets, open for Divine Service To-morrow night, at 7½ o'clock. All the seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street above Eighteenth.—Rev. DANIEL C EDDY, D. D., of Boston, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH the Opening Sermon in Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH, above JEFFERSON, To morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. W. T. BARROW, of South Carolina, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. FARLEY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL Germantown, To morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Rev. Dr ISAAC COLE, Pastor Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., To morrow.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN will preach in Hall, S. W corner TENTH and SOUTH Streets, To-morrow at 3½ P M. All cordially invited.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and evening at 7½

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CARROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M and 7½ P. M.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Extra meeting. Preaching every night.

GRACE CHURCH, CORNER OF TWELFTH and CHERRY Streets.—Service in this Church To morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HENRY VINCENT,

THE ENGLISH REFORMER AND ORATOR,

By Invitation, will Repeat his Great Lecture on

"OLIVER CROMWELL,"

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 16.

The sale of Tickets commenced this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission, 75 cents.

Proscenium boxes, holding eight, $5

Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. (1 12 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARMORY D COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT GREY RESERVES, JANUARY 11, 1867.—Members will be supplied with Overcoats THIS EVENING, at the Armory, BROAD and RACE Streets. By command of J. ROSS CLARK, Captain D Company.

J. B. GODWIN, Quartermaster. 11*

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—The last three lectures of the course will be delivered next week, commencing on MONDAY, January 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. (1 12 3t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

DR. J. H WORTHINGTON, Superintendent

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 140 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No 410 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No 523 Arch street.
Wistar Morris No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, south east corner of Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At the annual election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, January 7, the following gentlemen were elected trustees viz.:—

Alexander Whilldin,
Hon. James Pollock,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Philip B. Mingle,
Albert C. Roberts,
William J. Howard,
Henry E. Bennett,
L. M. Whilldin,
George W. Hill,
John M. Chesnut.

And at a meeting of the said Trustees held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice-President—GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN S. WILSON.
Actuary—JOHN C. SIMS.
Assistant Secretary—CHARLES G. ROBESON.
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D.,
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

(1 11 3t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1867.

At an election for Directors, held at this office on the 7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—

Thomas C Hand,
Joseph B. Seal,
Edward Darlington,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
John C Davis,
James C. Hand,
John R. Penrose,
R Jones Brooke,
Spencer McIlvain,
George G. Leiper,
Henry Sloan,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joshua P. Eyre,
William C. Boulton,
Henry C Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
George W Bernadou,
D. T Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,

THOMAS C. HAND was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN C. DAVIS Vice-President, and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 10 3t

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No 2562 CALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD H. FLOOD, Secretary.

12 29 1 2 4 7 9 11 12

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA January 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th. W. H KEMBLE, Treasurer.

1 8 10t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2483 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant. E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

1 4 18

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Office N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 9th instant

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL H. HUHN, Treasurer.

1 9 wsmth 4t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y 3 3½

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS, 12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $4p

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Pre erred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 14 23t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less five per cent.) until April 1, 1867. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS M. TRIOL, 1 8 thstu8t Clerk.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

An interesting report will be presented by the Board of Managers. The contributors to the Fund, as well as all others interested in the benevolent objects of the Association, are respectfully invited to be present.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.

Philadelphia January 10, 1867. 1 10 4t1p

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.

8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S,

No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.

1 10 1m4p

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.

5-20s Delivered at Once.

1 5 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE OF

SEVEN-THIRTIES INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,

And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H Rhawn

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA January 10 1867.

At an election for Directors, held on the 8th instant, the following stockholders were elected for the ensuing year:—

DAVID FAUST,	N. C MUSSELMAN,
WM H. SOWERS,	JESSE RIEGEL,
ROBERT D. WORK,	PETER SEGER
M. J. DOBAN,	L. J LEBERMAN.

GEORGE W. BLABON,

And at a meeting for organization held this day, Mr. DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice President; N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier; Hon CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor; S. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary.

1 10 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA January 10 1867.

At the Annual Election held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ROBERT MORRIS,	H. W. GRAY,
CHARLES F. NORTON,	E. P. MITCHELL,
S. K. ASHTON	PAUL P. KELLER,
H. S. LEHMAIER,	JOHN WANAMAKER.
W. A. ROLIN,	

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT NORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Vice-President.

1 10 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.

At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES B. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re election on account of ill health EDWIN M LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., 1 11 10t* Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

At the Annual Election held, on the 8th instant, the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank:—

THOMAS ROBINS,	RICHARD WOOD,
SAMUEL WELSH,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,
MARSHALL HILL,	LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J LIVINGS. ERRINGER,	S. PARK. SHORTRIDGE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,	ED Y. TOWNSEND,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,	FRANK L. BODINE,
	BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,

At the meeting of the Directors held on the 8th instant, THOMAS ROBINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank

And at the Meeting of the Directors held this day, B. B COMEGYS was elected Vice-President, R. F. CHATHAM Assistant Cashier, and HENRY SHARTON, Esq., Solicitor.

1 10 3t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK. PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$341 164 61
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	200,000 00	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure Deposits	100,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	53,180 00	
		353,180 00
Due from Banks and Bankers		61,505 73
Legal-tender Notes		286 312 00
National Bank Notes		11,493 00
Specie		7,692 03
Cash Items		8,747 93
Premiums		16,153 92
Current Expenses		4 743 73
Real Estate		20,000 00
Furniture Fixtures		2,023 53
		$1,196,009 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$392,600 00
Surplus Fund	7,500 00
Circulation	163,950 00
Deposits, net	530,500 92
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,865 29
Discount and Profit and Loss	12,192 45
	$1,196,009 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA — City of Philadelphia, S. S.

I, J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

1 9 6t§

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES

Notes and bills discounted		$179 810 27
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	194 500 00	
		8674,810 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315 847 32	
National Bank Notes	13 515 00	
Due from other banks	275 457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6 109 24	
		615,928 68
Banking-house		55 338 12
Furniture and fixtures		2,277 12
Premiums		21,275 65
Expenses and taxes		17,130 16
Total		$1,586,150 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$500,000 00
Deposits, gross	678 845 40
Circulation outstanding	400,980 00
Profits	11 524 64
Total	$1,588 150 04

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1 8 6t4p JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

WH. SHOW 11TH GROVE, CASES 4TH ST

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Kelley's Grand North American PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

Valued at Half a Million Dollars,

Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,

Will be presented to Ticket Holders.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

Tickets, $1 each; five for $4 70; ten for $9; twenty for $17 50 will be sent to any address on receipt of money. Send the name of each subscriber and address. Money by Great Post Office order, express, or registered letter, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 105 RANDOLPH Street, 1 12 6t CHICAGO, ILL.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO.'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street, 1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UHLER & HOPKINS,

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. (1 12 smwlm

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 17

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Items see Third Page.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Among the most solid and enduring of American institutions are to be reckoned our leading Life Insurance Companies. The remarkable prosperss of these companies for the year 1866 proves beyond doubt the hold these institutions have secured on the confidence of all classes. A Life Policy is now very generally regarded as the best of all policies. The reason for this is plain:—Life Insurance is founded upon scientific principles and controlled by unvarying laws, and not subject to the caprices of trade, as are the usual modes of investment. Moreover, the amount necessary to secure a life policy is so small that most persons will not feel the outlay, so that their usual business operations are in no way embarrassed thereby.

Life insurance is universal in its application. No one is too rich to need its benefits, nor too poor to avail himself of them. The wealthy seek it as an investment as well as a protection against a reverse of fortune; the business man to secure his creditors from loss in case of failure in trade, and his family from want in case of premature death. There is no protection to the man of moderate income or to his family *without a life policy.* The wisest men have approved this system of saving a small part of present incomes, in order to secure the large future protection to self, family, and friends as practiced by life insurance companies. Scarcely a week passes but some family in this city is made to feel that these organizations are their best and only security. But a few years will pass before every village, every town and hamlet, every point wherever there is an inhabitant, will furnish living witnesses to the beneficent character of life insurance.

Without any desire to disparage any good company, and there are many, we take pleasure in commending to all who desire insurance the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United State. This Company having been organized in 1859. It wrote policies covering over $26,000,000 for the year ending in November last.

Messrs. Betts & Register, the enterprising general agents, will give full information to those who desire it. Their office is at No. 432 Chesnut street.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—John Dungan was arraigned before Alderman Beitler on Friday morning, charged with the larceny as bailee of of a life insurance policy, the property of Mrs. Sarah Ann Boehan. The latter employed Dungan, some eight weeks since, to draw up a will for her, and gave him the policy, as he requested, for reference. Mrs. Boehan had called upon him frequently for the policy, as well as for the will, but he always had an excuse, and failed to produce either, although he had visited the lady and received $3 to pay for revenue stamps.

Mrs. Bohan waited upon Alderman Beitler and swore out a warrant for Dungan's arrest. On Thursday evening he entered the Washington House, and while there, two well-known gentlemen, who knew that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, threatened to take him into custody. Dungan became very indignant, left the house, and proceeded to Eighth and Chesnut streets, and notified Officer Rawlings that two men were endeavoring to black-mail him and he wanted them arrested.

The officer remarked, "Is not your name Dungan," to which the reply was—"Yes." Then said the officer, "I am very sorry, but I have a warrant in my pocket for you, and I wish you to accompany me to the Station House. "At the hearing the prisoner produced the policy; but, notwithstanding, he was held for a hearing at half-past 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Boehan then wished to withdraw the suit, but the Alderman informed her she could not do it without the consent of the Judge and District Attorney. Dungan was held in $800 bail for his appearance at the next term of Court.

ANOTHER LARCENY.—On Monday last Charles H. Smith was before Recorder Eneu on the charge of larceny as bailee. The facts of the case are as follows:—About a year ago a lady (Mrs. Elizabeth Appleby) was keeping house in this city. She left, and went South on a visit. The furniture of the house was insured for $1000. She left it in charge of Smith and her son-in-law, at the former's request.

Mrs. Appleby was gone longer than she expected, and during her absence the rent became due. Those left in charge paid it, and in return Smith took $300 worth of choice furniture, and the son-in-law took an equal amount. The lady returned, but Smith refused to deliver it up. The son-in-law, on the other hand, handed his part over immediately on application. She brought suit for the recovery of the furniture of the former, and he was bound over in $600 for his appearance at this term of the Court.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, about a quarter past 11 o'clock, as a number of men were engaged in lowering a large cast-iron wheel, weighing about 700 pounds, a short distance in the cellar of Dr. Jayne's establishment on Chesnut street, the rope broke and the wheel fell on the scaffolding, which gave way, and precipitated a man named Samuel Talbot into the sub-cellar, a distance of about ten feet, the wheel falling on his left leg, and breaking it just below the knee. He also received a slight injury in the forehead from one of the boards striking him. Another man, named James Gallard, had the fore finger of his left hand broken at the same time. The former had his leg bandaged temporarily, and was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The latter had his finger set by those connected with the store.

STOLEN SWEETS—LARCENY OF THREE BARRELS OF MOLASSES.—John White is a colored man of twenty-five years of age. He is by profession a drayman, doing business in this city. He concluded that he could enrich himself at others' expense. Acting on this conclusion, day before yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he backed his cart, in a common, business-like manner, on the wharf of the New York Union Line Company, and loaded it with three barrels of molasses consigned to Waterman & Co., Third street, above Callowhill. It was soon ascertained that he had stolen it. He was arrested, taken before Alderman Cloud, and held in the sum of $1000 bail, thus paying dearly for this indulgence.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Catharine Stewart, living at Twenty-seventh and Walnut streets, about thirty years of age, yesterday afternoon felt herself greatly offended at the actions and words of another female, name unknown, before her door. At this she pursued the same policy as the other, but being of a more excitable temperament, and being unable to restrain her wrath, she seized a hatchet and made a furious onslaught. Before doing any serious injury, she was arrested by Officer Ingraham, and held in default of $500 bail by Alderman Allen.

LARCENY OF FURNITURE.—Ann Riley, a noteworthy female, while passing along Market street and by the stores with goods represented on the walks, became convinced of an easy mode of replenishing her stock of furniture—that is, by appropriating to herself a rocking-chair valued at five dollars. This she did, and made off; but Officer Crumley was in the vicinity, and before she had gone out of sight she was arrested, and held by Alderman Jones in default of $400 bail.

THE INAUGURATION.—A battalion of the 1st Regiment Grey Reserves, which consists principally of the veterans of the 118th, 119th, and other regiments, parading three hundred muskets, will depart on Monday night at 11½ o'clock for Harrisburg, and will take part in the ceremony of inaugurating Governor Geary, on the 15th instant. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Charles M. Prevost, late of the 118th (Corn Exchange) Regiment.

THE NAVAL EXAMINATION AT LEAGUE ISLAND. — The Naval Committee yesterday visited League Island. They held an examination in Room No. 1 at the Continental Hotel. The persons examined were Commander John Irwin, Chief Engineer Jackson McEwell, Second Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, and Ensign Chester. Others will be examined to-day, in conjunction with all the officers of the iron-clad fleet.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN OFFICER.—On Thursday last a man named William Searles, alias William Edwards, hired a horse and wagon from one Charles Brentz, who keep a livery stable at Broad and Walnut streets. He drove to the place where a Mr. Reynolds was working, and commenced a violent assault upon his person. He was arrested, and taken before Alderman Patchel, who held him in $500 bail. Officer Fieldfare was despatched with the prisoner to procure security in the above sum, and, it is alleged that he took him to a tavern, and the prisoner slipped out of the back door with the officer's permission, who returned to the team, took it home, and put it in his stable. This morning the owner of the vehicle and nag, in company with the man assaulted, made a complaint at the Central Station about the officer not doing his duty, and an investigation commenced, which was still progressing at the time our report closed.

DEATH FROM A PISTOL WOUND.—This morning James Lukens died from the effects of a pistol wound received on the 21st instant, in a public house at Second and Lombard streets. The particulars of the affair were given at the time, but it was thought that the result would not be fatal.

The wound of Mr. Lukens growing worse, he was removed to the hospital a few days ago, and died there this morning. The Coroner's inquest will be held on Monday. James Smith, who is supposed to have fired the fatal shot, was on Thursday committed to prison by Alderman Beitler.

LARCENY OF RAISINS.—Yesterday afternoon George Wagner, a youth of eighteen years, desirous of appropriating anything to to enrich himself, entered the cellar of a grocery store on the corner of Sixth and Green streets, from which he was seen to issue with a mat of raisins. He began to make off, when he was nabbed by a watchful officer, taken before Alderman Toland, and held in default of $500 bail.

RIOTING.—Harry Hill, a young man of eighteen, with about twelve others, got on a spree last night, and while under its exciting influences attempted to smash in, tear out, and upset everything in a lager beer saloon, at the corner of Ninth and Green streets. Young Hill, who lives at No. 712 South Twelfth street, was the only one arrested. He was held by Alderman Tittermary in $800 bail.

A KEEPER OF A DISORDERLY BOARDING-HOUSE.—Daniel McKent is the proprietor of a most disorderly boarding-house at No. 29 Barclay street, which has been a source of annoyance and disgust to all good citizens surrounding. On complaint being filed, he was arrested by Lieutenant Goldey, taken before Alderman Butler, and held in default of $500 bail.

STRAYED FROM HOME.—Two boys, named William Murphy, aged about seven, and Meyer O'Brien, aged about eight, were found wandering near one of the skating parks this morning by an officer. They had lost their way and wanted to go home. The officer conducted them to the Central Station, where they now are. They say No. 1408 Phillip street is the place of their abode.

STEALING CLOTHES, ETC.—Eliza Clark walked into the yard of a dwelling on Seventeenth street near Lombard, yesterday afternoon, where were hung small wash clothes, towels, etc. These she at once laid hand on, and left. Officer Crumley, of the Fifth District, arrested her soon after, and Alderman Tunison, after a hearing, held her in default of $400 bail.

LICENCES ISSUED.—The following places of amusement, in addition to those already published, have been licensed by the Mayor:—Odd Fellows Hall, Frankford; No. 722 Beach street; No. 332 North Water street; Nos. 310 and 312 York avenue; New American Theatre; No 913 Callowhill street; and No. 533 Chesnut street.

ARRESTED FOR DESERTION.—William K. Newhouse, aged thirty-one years, deserted his family and took up lodgings on Newton street. On complaint of his better half, who was left in a poor condition, with her family of children, he was arrested, and held by Alderman Beitler in $600 bail.

LARCENY.—Ann Heinbock, aged nineteen years, residing in Allentown, entered a store on Front street, near Market, and took therefrom a violin and wearing apparel, being both music-struck and in want of clothing. She was held by Aldermen Toland in $600 bail.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PAPERS SAY.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT beverage of health, is a fluid resembling beer, and is often so called; nevertheless it is no beer, it contains the least particle of spirits; it strengthens by nourishing the body, but it is not irritating to the nervous system, NOR DOES IT INTOXICATE. Therefore, we are of opinion that for *diseases of the chest and stomach*, Hoff's Malt Extract should be favorably received as a truly salutary remedy, and that it ought to be recommended to the public in general, and more especially to those physicians who have as yet taken no notice of it. Sold by all druggists. Sole depot for Pennsylvania, WARD J. CAFFEE.

S. E. corner Front and Chesnut streets.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY PROBABLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT
CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.
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CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.	CLOSING OUT.

Having sold the larger portion of our Winter Stock, we are determined to close it out at a great reduction in prices. Those in search of bargains will do well to call soon.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE SIXTH

WE HAVE REDUCED PRICES.

OVERCOATS AT	$8	SACK COATS AT	$8
OVERCOATS AT	10	SACK COATS AT	10
OVERCOATS AT	12	SACK COATS AT	12
OVERCOATS AT	14	SACK COATS AT	13
OVERCOATS AT	16	SACK COATS AT	15
OVERCOATS AT	18	SACK COATS AT	17
OVERCOATS AT	20	SACK COATS AT	19
AND UP TO	40	AND UP TO	30
PANTS,	$4	VESTS,	$2 00
PANTS,	5	VESTS,	2 50
PANTS,	6	VESTS,	2 75
PANTS,	7	VESTS,	3 00
PANTS,	8	VESTS,	3 50
PANTS,	9	VESTS,	4 00
PANTS,	10	VESTS,	4 50
UP TO	16	UP TO	8 00

A CARD.

JANUARY 8TH.

FROM THIS DAY (HAVING FINISHED OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK) WE SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, AND BOYS, AT PRICES FAR LESS THAN AT ANY TIME THIS SEASON

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND has presented a petition to Congress, signed by Philadelphians, asking for a reduction of the tax on "dressed skins." The best way to reduce that tax is to dress your skins with the beautiful clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s clothing house, under the Continental, and from the moderate prices the clothing is sold, your skins will be dressed cheaply enough, and you will never complain of the tax in that direction.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.

Or address
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business of branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and the false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business, as morals "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines known as "Helmbold's Preparations" are legitimate remedies. Those latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great a demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The Principal Depots for their sale is at Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms. Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretion of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proof of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should e kept by every family.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism. No. 28 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SMALTZ—WEISS.—On the 10th instant, in St. James' Church, Ecklev, Luzerne county, Pa., by Rev. J. Russell Rector, JOS. E. SMALTZ, of Philadelphia, and REBECCA, eldest daughter of Francis Weiss, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

DOWNING.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DOWNING, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Currant alley, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

FIELDS.—On the 9th instant, MARY D. FIELDS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 514 Vincent street on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GLENN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY GLENN, aged 78 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in law, Mr John McAllister, No. 505 Penn street, below Lombard, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KEHR.—On the 9th instant, ANNA, wife of Henry J. Kehr, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 948 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault. Funeral services will be held in the Church.

MECK.—On the 8th instant, of consumption, LAWRENCE A. MECK, formerly of Reading, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Marston, No. 717 S. Third street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Haddonfield, N. J., on the morning of the 10th instant, Mrs. SUSAN WILSON, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister-in law, Mrs. Grace A. Davis, No. 452 Richmond street, on Monday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

A SET OF STORE CURTAINS, WITH CORDS, rollers, bullseys, etc., complete; and Iron Awning Frame, and several Sliding Glass Sashes, suited for a country-house or show case, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WROUGHT-IRON MELTING LADLES, OF a variety of sizes; Plumbers' Cast-Iron Melting Pots, Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Pipe Hooks, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHELF BRACKETS, OF A VARIETY OF sizes and patterns and ornamental Iron Corner and Clock Shelves, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 438 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT BY the year, S. E. corner SPRUCE and FORTY-FOURTH Streets, West Philadelphia. Apply on the premises. 1 12 3t*

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH capital of $1000 in a Lucrative Business. Apply to J. GILMORE, No. 38 S. FIFTH Street. 1 11 2t*

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice,

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mths

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church,)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths3m No 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6ms

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18 6

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.

ARE SELLING	ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING	ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING	ARE SELLING

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
One Door below Eighth.

11 17 ws*m

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ARNOLD, NUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
And Department for the sale of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
To the large BROWNSTONE BUILDING formerly occupied by JOSEPH BIGEL and H. S. FISTER,
No. 47 North THIRD Street,
Where they will be happy to welcome their customers and the TRADE generally 1 8 tuths3t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is removed from N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH St. cet. second door above Walnut, about half a square below the new "Ledger" Building. 1 7 6t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

INCREASE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

M. Deak on the Hopes of Hungary.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Arrival out of the Java.

LIVERPOOL, January 12—Noon.—The steamer Java, which left Boston January 3, arrived at this port last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Navy—Admiralty at Work on Estimates.

LONDON, January 12—Noon.—The Lords of the Admiralty are hourly engaged in the preparation of estimates for the large increase of the naval arm of the service which has lately been ordered.

HUNGARY.

Deak Dissatisfied with Austrian Army Arrangements.

PESTH, January 12.—M. Deak has issued an address in which he condemns the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. He says that the carrying out of the scheme will certainly prove fatal to an arrangement of the present difficulties, and adjures the Emperor to concede the claims of Hungary.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 12—Noon.—The cotton market opens flat, with unchanged prices. Sales to-day estimated at 5000 bales.

LONDON, January 12—Noon.—The following are the current quotations of American securities:—United States 5-20s, 72½; Illinois Central Railroad, 80½; Erie Railroad, 41½; Consols steady at 90¼ for money.

LONDON, January 12.—American securities are quoted this morning as follows:—United States Five-twenties of 1862, 72½; do., 1865, 71¼@71½. Illinois Central Railroad, 80½; Erie Railroad, 42½@43.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 12.

Court Proceedings.

The Supreme Court of the District this morning, in General Term, affirmed the judgment of the Court below in overruling the demurrer entered in the case of Sanford Conover, indicted for perjury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, when they were investigating the question of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy.

In the Circuit Court the jury awarded $3250 damages to John O. Harris for injuries received by a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Burned Child Dreads the Fire.

Senator Fessenden, who comes from the city of Portland, destroyed by fire originating from fire-crackers, has introduced in the Tariff bill a provision prohibiting the importation of fire-crackers.

The Colored Convention.

The Colored Convention, sitting in this city, passed a resolution to-day appointing a colored Resident Committee at Washington, to look after the interests of the colored people throughout the country.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

Mr. Upson (Mich.) introduced a bill providing for the payment of the reward offered by the President of the United States, in April, 1865, for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Clark (Kansas) introduced a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr Paine (Wis.) introduced a resolution declaring that it was the principle of the American Government to protect American interests, but if Congress was compelled to allow free trade in agricultural districts, it was but just that the principle of free trade should apply to manufactures. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounties to Pennsylvania volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports of a private character.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill indemnifying Abiah Morrison, of Oregon, for property destroyed by Indians. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Lewis Dyer, late Surgeon of the 81st Illinois Volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) reported back the Senate bill exempting certain property in the District of Columbia from attachment, distraint, and execution, with an amendment providing it shall not interfere with the process issued under the contract already made. Passed.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, June 12.—It is stated that the Pope sanctions the creation of a new diocese at Rimooski, Canada East, and that a bull will be issued immediately. Principal Langevin, of the Normal School, will probably be the first Bishop.

Six men-of-war and three gunboats have visited Quebec this season.

From Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The steamer San Francisco, from Nicaragua has arrived here.

The Purser of the San Francisco reports the death, by cholera, of Major Gamble, the second officer in command of the United States forces detained at Nicaragua.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton December 26, has arrived at this port.

The steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, has arrived in quarantine.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton quiet at 31½@35c. Flour dull; State $9 60@12 90; Ohio, $12@14; Western, $9 60@14; Southern unchanged, $12@17. Wheat dull, with a declining tendency. Corn dull, with a declining tendency. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs firmer, 8@8½c. per lb. for Western; 8½@8¾ for city. Lard quiet. Whisky dull

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 W J R 6s	85	200 sh Reading	52 56
$14000 City 6s new	100½	5 sh Acad Music	55
$1800 do	new 100	100 sh Sch N pf	b30 33
$3400 do	old 96½	400 sh McK & Elk	b5 5
$1000 U S 7 30s, Jc	104½		

SKATING PARKS.

SKATORIAL QUEEN'S LAST DAY.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

Positively the Last Day of Skatorial Queen Prior to her Departure for Canada and Europe.

ICE SPLENDID. PLANED PERFECTLY SMOOTH.

Skating by Moonlight!—Skating by Moonlight!

PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

BAND OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SKATING ALWAYS GOOD when the signs are on the Market or Chesnut and Walnut Street Cars.

SKATERS CAN RELY ON THIS.

To Park (only a few minutes ride) in Market or Walnut street cars. Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE OF FINE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
15th inst., at 10½ o'clock at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' fine furs, consisting of sets of Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, Mink do., Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, etc., all manufactured expressly for city retail trade.

SLEIGH ROBES.

Black Polar Bear Hudson Bay, White Wolf, Black Bear, trimmed with White Wolf, Raccoon, and other robes

Open for examination on Monday afternoon 1 12 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 5 No. 240 MARKET Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
On Wednesday,
January 16, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of administrator, the entire stock of a city retail dry goods store, comprising a full assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, hosiery, and notions. 1 12 3t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DR. COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.

Philadelphia, December 31 1866.

The undersigned having with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq. of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street

HUGH HAMILTON, CHARLES T. EVANS, } General Partners.
MARCELLUS L. DE COURSEY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, } Special Partner.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 3thstu10s

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $20,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street
Central Depot No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

NUMBER CII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

January.

Monday, 7.—"The Great Conflict," by Horace Greeley, inaugurated in New York. The bookbinders at work on it, having struck the boss and for higher wages at the same time, were bound over; the books themselves were half bound.

Tuesday, 8.—A publishing house advertises a new religious book, entitled "The Spiritual Snuff Box; or, How to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion." The author, in giving his book this attractive title, is supposed to be up to snuff.

Wednesday, 9.—General Sheridan denies the rumor that he is a candidate for the Presidency or matrimony. He does not wish to rule or be ruled.

Thursday, 10.—Head Centre Stephens has to *hide* himself in New York to keep the enraged Fenians from *hiding* him, which they threaten to do if they catch him.

Friday, 11.—Simon Cameron nominated for the United States Senate. "Simon said wig-wag!" and the old members wagged their wigs.

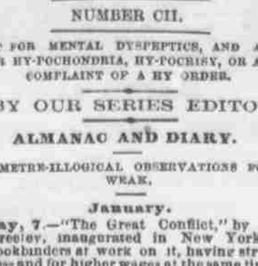
Saturday, 12.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having attended a course of lectures by Professor Blot, on Cooking, has been in a stew ever since.

PROFESSOR BLOT

And His Man "Jean" at the Assembly Buildings.

Being a family man and a great admirer of fine cooks and cooking, I, with other members of the press, went to hear the Professor Blot over his French cooking (for the proper appreciation of this joke here dished up, you must understand that the Professor's name is pronounced *Blow;* reading it the other way would *blot* the pun out, so to speak), and to see Jean, dressed up in an apron and cap, both of which looked as if they had been just dredged with the flour dredger, stir the broth while the Professor added the spice, in the way of some garlicky remarks about American cooking. This lecture, which was the fourth in the Professor's course, was like all the others in its chief particulars, which consisted mainly in cooking meats away to nothing, and then with an onion making soup out of the broth.

Among his various dishes was



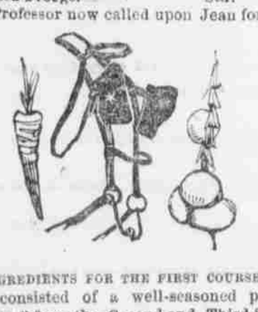
A REAL FRENCH "SUPE,"

which took the fancy of the ladies immensely, and, I sincerely believe, contributes more than any one thing else to the Professor's popularity with ladies about to commence housekeeping. Standing among the dishes with his linen cap, in the shape of a dish-cover, wreaths of steam circling his face, which always, when on duty, wears a parboiled expression, he looked the very *essence* of a French cook, his soul having been absorbed in his dishes, or, in vulgar parlance, "gone to pot."

Before the Professor commenced his *fetes* in cooking, he announced his Bill of Fare, embracing a charming variety, which we here give:—

Blinker Soup.	Hors de Combat.
Fish.	Frogge a la mode.
Fricassee Frogge.	Fish.
Equine Baked.	Onions a la Stew.
Fish.	Sorrel Horse.
Boned Frogge.	Stir.

The Professor now called upon Jean for the



INGREDIENTS FOR THE FIRST COURSE,

which consisted of a well-seasoned pair of "Blinkers," from the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company's stables, and four onions and one carrot of moderate growth. Said the Professor: "It is an error to suppose that good meals must necessarily be expensive. If the cooking is right the ingredients may be of the humblest description. These articles," continued the Professor, "can be had anywhere in the suburbs of our large cities for a few pennies, and if thoroughly boiled, seasoned, stirred, and allowed to simmer—not too hot, or you will break the fat—they may be served up, and no one, if the brass ornaments are first carefully removed, will be able to tell the exact compounds or cost of the dish." Professor Blot seems really anxious to interest his pupils.

The Professor now read some notes aloud from ladies, asking questions, which questions he had invited on a previous day. One from a professional cook in one of our west-end families shows what interest is taken in the subject by that class of our community. It read as follows:—

"MISTHER BLOT:—Afther hearing your lectur in the Assimbly Buildin', on cookin dinners and the loik, I thought I would ask your riverence if you think the cook ought to schour the knives and forrucks when she's employed as a first-class cook at three dollars a week, with one day out? It is a great dhraine on me's time to do the schouring, and wash the dishes, and cook so many Frinch dishes as the misthress wants since she sint me to your own lectur. I wish you would say to the misthresses as hears you, that they should niver come into a cook's kitchen, nor ask her to go out of it, except on her day out, which no lady would deny to a nager.

"BRIDGET O'FALLAX,

"To MISTHER BLOT, Frinch Cook."

The Professor said that he had often received letters from the ladies in America, and it gave him great pleasure to know that his matinees excited so much interest; and before he proceeded further with the bill of fare, he would make some remarks on behavior at the table, giving the rules established in Paris for the government of good society in that department.

You must not "castle" with your knife and fork—the knife moves in a horizontal direction, from right to left, and *vice versa*, like the "rook," but cannot capture anything on the board; if it should move forwards or backwards from you, great care must be taken that your meat does not slip off your plate on to the cloth, or into your lap. Such movements, though sometimes made, are always attended with danger. The fork has more the power of the "knight," and moves vertically in an eccentric curve, and can capture anything on the board within reach.

In carving a goose place your fork firmly into the bird, for fear the breast-bone may glance off, and the fowl slide into the lap of your guest. Should such a *contretemps* take place, do not stick your fork at the bird like a harpoon, as you might miss your mark, or at least terrify your guest; but simply say in a low tone, smiling, "Madam, I'll thank you for that goose!" This will put the burden of your awkwardness, like the goose, on the guest, and relieve you of the difficulty of getting it back to the dish. These remarks of the Professor were greatly appreciated by his fair auditors.

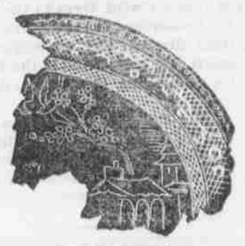
The Professor now returned to his bill of fare. The next thing he took hold of was "Boned frogge." Taking the animal by the head, and severing the skin just below the ears, he, by a dexterous jerk, pulled the skin completely off until it just hung by the toes; he then blew up the skin, and presented his pupils with the sight of two "frogges," one boned and the other for fricassee. Jean took them and replaced the skin, when it was set aside for a future lecture. The next thing was "Equine, baked." Take a little sorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, remove his harness, shoes, and skin, and then take his spare ribs and put in a pan with a bucket of water. While baking, make a gravy of a quart of oats, a little corn, and two onions, and baste the ribs well, when they will soon begin to fill out, and your sorrel will be fit for use. A lady here asked "where the sorrel could be had?" The Professor said most anywhere along the roadside: a passenger railway sorrel would do. Another lady wished to know if you stirred it. The Professor said generally they were very difficult to stir until their ribs were well basted.

The Professor now asked the ladies to come up to the stand and to

BRING THEIR SPOONS WITH THEM,

and he would show them more particularly how to get up family broils, which was, indeed, a simple operation. It is done, he said, by simply taking your wife home to live with your mother, and your broils will never be *rare* after that.

The ladies, to show their appreciation of the Professor's lecture in the noble art of self-dependence, signified their desire of presenting him with



A PIECE OF PLATE,

of the celebrated "willow pattern," that has gone all around the world, and which the Professor recognized as part of that plate in which so many of his youthful hopes had been dished.

With this interesting ceremony the lecture closed, and the ladies, after examining Jean with their opera-glasses, took their departure.

The Professor wrapped up his mummies, laid aside the hearts and gizzards, and extinguished the lights.

A Note-Worthy Example.

A gentleman in Connecticut has given a Theological Seminary in his town $1000, the interest of which is to be given to some student who, as a rule, shall preach without notes. We should think that unless the interest was more than 7 per cent. he will not be troubled with many notes.

An Ice Composition.

Since the institution of Musical Carnivals on the ice, an enterprising Skating Park proprietor advertises a "High Mass on 3 flats," which, we should think, would be very heavy on the 3 flats, particularly if the mass was very high.

Bully.

It is reported that there is to be a bull-fight among the entertainments in Paris during the Exposition. Dr. Cumming thinks Louis Napoleon will be the *Matador*, and the animal will be the "Pope's bull."

Flour-cy Language.

The bakers of London are to have a newspaper devoted to their interests, to be called *The Staff of Life*. The publisher, like other publishers, will *need* the "dough."

—The manager of one of the Paris theatres recently required an ass for a fairy piece. The animal performed his part with brilliant success for a fortnight. The thirteenth night the milkman failed to bring him. Messengers were sent; he refused to come. At last the manager and the authors of the piece went to the milkman to press him to bring the ass to the theatre. "No, gentlemen," replied the milkman, "I'm not going to let my jackass go on the stage again. I did not let father and mother know that I had introduced our jackass to public life; but, Lord a' mercy, if everybody in Paris ain't talking about our jackass, and all my kinsfolk, even my father-in-law and mother-in-law, are reproaching me for what I have done; because, gentlemen, I belong to a respectable family, and we have never before had *artises* in our family."

—Would a Cannibal, in serving up a *solemn Hibernian* at a dinner party, be likely to make a mistake and put him down as an oyster patti? (austere paddy).

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,600	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129 000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200 000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54 000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)	20,750 00
30 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
$20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	199,900 00
$1 645,650 par.	Market value,	$1,679,289 75
	Cost, $1 630,552 95.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,677 23
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	35,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 16
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,549 60
		$1,907,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 5

Thomas C. Hand,
John A. Davis,
Edmund A Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Rush Crag,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Morgan,

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$155 352 31	
On Fire Risks	10,319 15	
		$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865		36,272 37
		$201,943 83

PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$115 141 84	
On Fire Risks	5 714 70	
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year	11 743 28	
		$132 579 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Marine Losses	$62 960 44	
Fire Losses	620 05	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	23 002 67	
Commissions	4,657 10	
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc.	9 204 08	
United States Taxes	2 453 93	
		$102,900 77

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867

Bills Receivable	$71,576 74	
Premiums outstanding and Interest Accrued	10,430 22	
Union Bank of Reading	250 00	
City 6 per cent Loan	35,000 00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	20 000 00	
U. S. 6s Bonds	7,0 0 00	
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s	10,000 00	
Stock, etc., held by Company	2,350 0	
Cash in Bank and on hand	29 170 34	
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities	50 750 00	
		$246,427 30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher,
William F. Dean,
L. Audenried,
D. Luther,
D. Pearson,
J. R. Blakiston,
P. Sieger,
J. E. Baum,
J. Ketcham,
J. B. Heyl.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

1 16 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut rees.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 5636 Market street.
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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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RICHARD WOOD, Philadelphia.
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7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued surplus	944,543 1[illegible]
Premiums	1,162,308 [illegible]
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 63.	INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 15

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 12 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
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John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
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David Lewis,
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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w m 5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 42 North WATER Street, and
No. 12 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

SLATE MANTELS

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
9 12 6 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 6 No. 102 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET;
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 25 ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe at 6 P. M. will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12 30, 4 00, 6, and 11 30 (daily) P. M. The 4 00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 15 and 8 30 A. M., 3 and 6 30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 45 A. M. Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 4 35 P. M., Express 8 20 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 9 34 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 19 B. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 3, at 10 A. M. & 11 30 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11 00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8 10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12 30 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 9 20 A. M. & 7 10 P. M	
Parkesburg Train	at 9 20 A. M
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1 30 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.	
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.	

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8 40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5 50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 19 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 157 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 50
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.	
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Frenchold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, just Forty.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's at 10 15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 5 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 19

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 50 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05, minutes A. M., 1¾, 3 45, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7¾, 8 20, 9¼, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 2¾ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
1 19 Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1865, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted (from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11 30 A. M., Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6 10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the first section of the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1865.

The twenty-first section provides that all deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who shall fail to return to service within sixty days after the proclamation of the President, referred to in the bill, shall forfeit the right of citizenship, and be forever incapable of holding office under the United States; and also, that all persons who may hereafter desert the military or naval service, or who being enrolled shall desert the jurisdiction of the district in which they are enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft, shall be liable to the same penalties, and the same shall be made to appear from inspection of the record of such action or by the affidavit of any party to said action. It shall be the right of such party and the duty of said State or Federal Court, on motion, to have such action certified from such court to the District Court of the United States for the district in which such action is so pending; which said Federal Court shall thereafter have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, and which action, when so certified, shall be docketed and tried as other cases in said court. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the organization, etc., of the courts of the territory of Montana; the legalizing of the third and fourth sessions of the territorial Legislature, and the fixing of the salaries of the several executive, legislative and judicial officers of the said territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of temporarily closing the navy yard at Norfolk, and placing it, for the protection of public property, in charge of the commandant of the Marine Corps.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The consideration of the bill to regulate the tenure of office was resumed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, offered an amendment that all civil officers shall be appointed for four years, unless a different tenure is prescribed by the Constitution or by law, and in any case until a successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, moved to strike out that part of the third section which provides that if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to fill a vacancy, such office shall remain in abeyance until an appointment shall be made, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, opposed this amendment in a brief speech.

Mr. HENDRICKS said his amendment was intended to cover cases in which vacancies occurred immediately before the adjournment, and when there was not time to send an appointment to the Senate. A foreign minister might die during the session of Congress, and the President might not hear of it until after the adjournment. Under the provision which he proposed to strike out, the position would have to remain vacant until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. HOWARD said that under the Constitution a vacancy that the President could fill up must happen during the recess of the Senate. He repudiated entirely, he said, the doctrine under which the present Executive acted, that it made no difference at what time a vacancy occurred. Such a doctrine led to the entire ignoring of the Senate as a part of the appointing power

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, spoke against the construction given to the Constitution by Mr. Howard in this respect, and alluded to certain contingencies that might arise under it by which important offices might be left vacant.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House Tariff bill, which was ordered to be printed, with 1000 extra copies.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, 250 copies of the Bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, resumed the floor on the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. EDMUNDS repudiated the charge made on the other side of the chamber that the pending bill had no other than a partisan object. He said there was no attempt to legislate for any party. It was nothing but an attempt to restore to the different departments of the governments their proper functions.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate, at 3.40, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The appropriation for the Agricultural Department being reached, the usual discussion sprung up upon the merits and demerits of the head of the Agricultural Department. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Delano, Morrill, Bidwell, Berger, Broomall, Hill, Ingersoll, LeBlond, Schenck, Trowbridge, Ross, Wentworth, and Lawrence of Pennsylvania.

The latter made an animated defence of the Commissioner.

Without coming to any conclusion the committee rose.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that to-morrow be set apart for general debate.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, represented the necessity of attending closer to business for the rest of the session.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, withdrew the suggestion.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented a petition of a large number of persons engaged in the business of dressing fur skins in the State of New York, praying for an increase of duties on fur skins, dressed and partly dressed, from abroad. Also a similar petition from dressers of fur skins in the State of Massachusetts. Also, a similar petition from dressers of fur skins in Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. KETCHAM, of New York, presented a petition of H. Bronson, late Sergeant Major 37th regiment United States Army, for the equalization of bounty to soldiers who served in the war of 1812.

Mr. WARNER, of Connecticut, presented a petition of B. G. Warner and others, manufacturers of cigars, praying for a change of ad valorem to specific tax on imported cigars. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The petition of Charles Parker, for release of manufacturers of hardware from internal revenue tax on hardware, was referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

The petition of Benjamin Douglass and others, for a can buoy and spar buoy at the mouth of the Connecticut river, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

By William Lloyd Garrison.

After an intermission of ten months—during which, so far as writing for the press or taking any part in public affairs is concerned, I have been *hors de combat* in consequence of injuries received from a very serious accident—allow me, first of all, to offer you and your multitudinous readers the most friendly salutations of the new year, and to congratulate you and the proprietor of the *Independent* on the extended circulation which your valuable paper has so deservedly won. Still fearless in the discussion of truth, catholic in its religious spirit, earnest in supporting the cause of impartial liberty and equal rights, and nobly disregardful of all party ties and stations of trust in its rebuke of wrongdoers, may its seventy five thousand subscribers aggregate at least a round one hundred thousand at the close of the present year!

Through the weary months of keen physical suffering that have elapsed since I last addressed you, if I have been disabled from using my pen, and compelled to silence as a public lecturer and speaker, nevertheless, be assured, I have not been an indifferent spectator of the many extraordinary events, some of them also refreshingly cheering, that have occurred during that time. Endeavoring to extract all possible solace from blind John Milton's comforting thought—

"He also serves who only stands and waits"—

I have longed once more to be actively in the struggle to secure to the colored population of our country the same rights and immunities which are accorded to all others, and to extirpate whatever remains of the old oligarchic slave-holding spirit of the South.

"God made us free! Between us and our Maker
No cloud should gather and no shade should fall;
For He has called us each to be partaker
Of the free table richly spread for all.

"Let none put out the light that God has granted;
Let none deny fit nurture for the soul;
Let none withhold the draught for which we've panted—
For He who willed the thirst prepared the bowl."

My last lecture was delivered in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn, in February, immediately after the delivery of President Johnson's infamous speech to the mob of Rebels and Copperheads assembled before the White House to give him their approving yells, on the 22d of that month. I then declared, with all sincerity and thoughtfulness, that if I were a member of the United States House of Representatives, I would instantly propose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, for sundry "high crimes and misdemeanors," as a patriotic duty. Since then, of what further acts of official usurpation and indecency has he not been guilty! Was there ever so displaceful and alarming an exhibition of spirit and design as was made by him as he "swung round the circle" last summer from Washington to Chicago? It has no parallel in our political history—none on the other side of the Atlantic. I need not recapitulate what was said and done by him on that humiliating tour. All know it by heart. What has he not essayed in order to leave the millions of emancipated bondmen at the South without legal protection for any of their rights—as sheep given over to the custody of wolves; to render all the laws of Congress passed for their defense a nullity; to bring Congress itself into popular contempt, and make it the target of his poisoned arrows, even denying it to this hour a lawful existence so far as all legislation affecting the South is concerned; to rekindle the expiring flames of the Rebellion, raise the treasonable hopes and stimulate the murderous passions of the entire body of Southern traitors, and strengthen the hands of their Northern abettors; to make it, according to reliable testimony, "just as easy to get a jury in the State of New York to convict a person of manslaughter for shooting a mad dog as to get a jury of Rebels to find a Rebel guilty upon a charge of killing a negro," or even a white Unionist; to render it impracticable, on the basis of universal freedom, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare?" Yet no patriot has yet ventured to stand up in the House of Representatives and demand his impeachment and removal from office! That should have been the first motion made after the organization of the House at the present session. The honor, the safety of the country, and the integrity of the Constitution, imperatively demand it. Yet, *mirabile dictu!* on this point there seems to be much doubt and hesitancy in the loyal ranks. Even the New York *Tribune*, which has accused Andrew Johnson of committing "high crimes and misdemeanors," even to the verge of treason, timidly shrinks from the issue, and opposes the proposition for impeachment as unadvisable, if not preposterous. Let the President, it is pleaded, do something more in the same direction, and worse, if he can, before he is arraigned at the tribunal of the Senate. What more can he do, what worse is it necessary for him to do? Is he not as defiant and impeachable as ever? Will he not continue to veto every edict of Congress stringently bearing upon the yet treasonable South? And if Congress is numerically more than a match for his veto, what act of theirs can be enforced against the hostility of the President and the combined powers of rebeldom? While he remains in office, neither Union men nor negroes will possess any rights on Southern soil that the Rebels will be bound to respect. He is publicly committed to do all in his power—and he can do much—to prevent freedom and loyalty from exercising mastery in any of the late rebellious States. With the immense patronage intrusted to his hands, he will use it unsparingly to accomplish his nefarious ends. He is manifestly as obstinate as he is unprincipled, and as self-conceited as he has proved himself perfidious. It is idle to say that the result of the recent elections will be to sober his judgement and restrain his power. That result, indeed, carries with it a solemn admonition; but where heart and conscience are wanting, and the understanding is passionately disordered, what ground is there for hope? The only fact that the President will choose to discern is, that the next Congress will embody no more loyal strength, numerically, than the present one; and if the present is branded by him as only "a so-called Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government," will he not regard the new Congress in the same light, and treat it with the same contumely? Surrounded by bad advisers, corruptly vulnerable to any extent through his passions and vices, and combining in his nature all that is tyrannical in Southern domination, and all that is low and debasing among the "poor white trash" of the South, his future course may be as accurately predicted as the return of a lunar eclipse. What peace or unity can be effected for the republic, what rights secured for loyal men at the South, with Andrew Johnson still in office? Until his removal, his orders as commander-in-chief of the army and navy will bind Grant and Farragut either to abject compliance or prompt resignation, according to their temper. They are legally under his dictation, and to any forcible rupture between him and Congress they can know only the President, unless they throw up their commissions. He has a co-operative Cabinet, if it be not a unit. With the purse and the sword in his hands—with his constitutional advisers in perfect agreement with his policy—what may he not yet attempt in his wrath or madness? He will certainly "know no North"—only the South. All his plans, his appointments, his commands will have but one object—the restoration of Southern rule in the councils of the nation for the overthrow of the Union.

I repeat—the first thing Congress should have done, at its present session, was to impeach the President, and to put him forthwith upon his trial. On reassembling after the holidays it should endeavor to make up for lost time in this particular. If it shrink from the discharge of this high duty, the President will feel that he is "master of the situation," and the rebellious spirit of the South will grow more and more defiant. *Will* grow? Nay, is it not now as swaggering, as contumacious, as treasonably disposed as it was the hour before Fort Sumter was fired upon? Read the Southern journals! What can be more atrocious in avowal and design than their daily diatribes against Congress and the loyal people of the North? Their voice is "still for war," provided the President will try his hand at a *coup d'etat*. They boldly declare that, though the South has been vanquished in the battle-field, she is even more disaffected than ever, and will avail herself of every instrumentality to "rule or ruin." Nothing is left undone by them to "fire the Southern heart" to the utter violation of all those obligations and duties the patriotic performance of which alone can make us "one and inseparable" as a nation. What broader ground for his impeachment need be desired than that the President is in close affiliation with Rebels of the deepest dye, wielding power in their behalf which was never committed to his trust, and determined to checkmate Congress in every effort to reconstruct the South on the basis of absolute loyalty?

Let this perjured and perfidious occupant of the presidential chair be summarily removed, and one chosen to fill it who will be true to his country, working harmoniously with Congress in its endeavors to give the same security to liberty and loyalty at the South as is enjoyed at the North, and the safety of the nation will be placed upon an indestructible foundation. Not to do this will be the sowing of dragons' teeth, ending in a harvest of blood.

The right of impeachment is not only a constitutional right, but the Constitution itself assumes that it may be an imperative duty. If Andrew Johnson has not made himself liable to it, then the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" becomes a mockery, and he may act the part of factionist and usurper to any extent with impunity. But the President of the United States is as amenable to trial and conviction for betraying his trust as the humblest official in the land, and should be as readily brought to the tribunal of justice.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

General Walter Harriman, nominated by the New Hampshire Republicans as their candidate for Governor, is a native of Warner, in that State, and is about fifty years of age. He was formerly a school-teacher, and subsequently a trader, and up to the breaking out of the Rebellion always an active Democrat, holding at times important offices in the gift of that party. He went into the military service in August, 1862, as Colonel of the 11th New Hampshire Regiment, and was in the service at the close of the war, having gained a good reputation for duties in the field. For the past two years he has held the position of Secretary of State. He is personally popular, is an effective speaker, and his election is regarded as probable.

PERSONAL.

—A Mrs. Woolworth has been dismissed from the Congregational Church in Winsted, Conn., for obtaining a divorce from her husband "without Bible cause."

—Daniel Pratt, "the great American traveller," desires to speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "The Ingenuity of the Rising Generation."

—John Purdue, late Johnson candidate for Congress in the Eighth District (Ohio), has sold the Lafayette *Journal* to James Emmons & Co.

—General H. H. Heath, of Nebraska, now in Washington, is reported to have challenged Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to fight a duel.

—Mr. Joseph Cobb, aged 95, was one of the skaters on the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, Ohio, on January 3.

—The Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., has been appointed Rector of Trinity Church in Harrisonburg, Va.

—Dr. L. C. Garland has resigned the Presidential chair of the University of Alabama.

—One Michael Pryzbylowiez wants to go to Congress from Kansas.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing Saturdays, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF COKE".....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, January 30

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
To London	85	To London	35
To Paris	95	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $70; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.

SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS, FROM FINE'S WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the

ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
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NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1500 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

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No. 362 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES, connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commender,

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida Steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

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No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS,

—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY.
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cleveland.
January 31—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Landale.
January 31—SHIRLING STAR, Capt. T. J. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 15th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 15th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 1, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer, Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arriving at Newport proceed per rail road again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be taked or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Weitzratodt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
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ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the surface where of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

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12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

Also coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.

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LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

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Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [825 smwfm

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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 tf

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HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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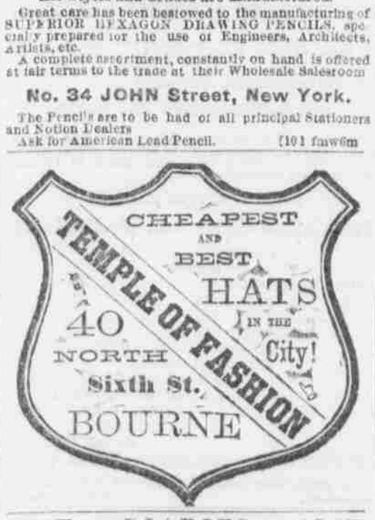

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BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 16 1865; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, with thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7:20 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

3:30 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5 50 P. M.

7:30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9:25 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Titusville and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:40 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 8:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1868. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 28, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 350 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9 10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 20 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9 50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Access ville, Rumbold's, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:20 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9 05 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and fire-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the new Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4 20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8 40 P. M.

2 30 P. M train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5 15, and 7 05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11 20 A. M., and 7 05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11 5

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

On and after MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, 7:40 A. M.; 11 00 A. M.; 2 20, 4 45, and 6:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on E. Market street, 6 30, 8:05, 10 45 A. M.; 1 55, 4:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M., will not stop at Penneton and will stop below B. C. Junction at Media only.

PENNELTON TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for Penneton 4 15 and 11:00 P. M.

Leave Penneton for Philadelphia 8 47 A. M., 7:25 P. M.

These Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

ON SUNDAYS—Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester 7 45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS—The West Philadelphia Passenger cars will leave Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves the depot, and will leave the depot on the arrival of each train to convey passengers into the city.

HORRIBLE STATEMENT.

Madame Restell and Her Furnace for Destroying Babies.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

* * * Still another way of making a living is unfolded by some speculations about Madame Restell, a notorious woman who resides in the upper part of Fifth avenue, in one of its finest looking residences, and makes her living and a small balance for a rainy day out of procuring abortions for ladies of the more refined circles of our New York society. It is said that Madame Restell has in the basement of her establishment a large furnace, which an ill-behaved servant girl has had the temerity to say "must be used for burning new-born babies," as she never saw it used for anything else. This must be to avert the rude necessity of having children's funerals passing down Fifth avenue and its adjacents. It is unfashionable and counted common for respectable ladies to have babies any more, and when they fall into Madame Restell's hands for treatment, the mere burning of the offspring is but a small atonement for human nature to make for the horrid intrusion which very juvenile youngsters are guilty of in these latter days. I imagine that babies hereafter to be born, if they would avert the calamity that might be their fate if there is the slightest tendency to their being born in Fifth avenue, had better study the manner in which Topsey came to grist without encountering the dangers incident to lofty birth. It is much better to be "raised" or to "grow" than to be martyred for the sake of society, in a red-hot furnace. That Madame is frightened about this statement, is apparent by her rushing into print in a card complaining of counsel who defended a poor servant girl charged with stealing some towels, asking questions about things which were not towels. The Madame will find her house the subject of a very close scrutiny within a few days. The sanitary department of the Board of Health is going to search for the terrible furnace. If the Madame is guilty of any such business as has been intimated, she must have been doing it without the license usually accorded to bone-dust people and fat-boilers. It may be interesting to know that this not very fascinating looking person, Madame Restell, was originally a tailoress, but not satisfied with that slow method of earning a livelihood, she went to Paris to acquaint herself with the "baby-business," and having become thoroughly indoctrinated into the French system, returned to fame and fortune. Her husband is a Dr. Mauriceau, *alias* Lohman, who, like his illustrious wife, advertises in the *Herald*. He was formerly a tailor. The Madame's maiden name was Caroline Lohman. Mr. Harris, our Register-General, is accustomed to charge that certain foul air, or some other incongruous gas of the zymotic persuasion, "destroys" so many children, and people smile at the Doctor's odium; but what will they say when they are told of our vital statistics report some of these weeks, that a number of new-born babies have been destroyed by the consuming fire of a furnace in Fifth avenue basement? Will the fact that such a den is near the new cathedral that is to be, help it to respectability? Think of the respectable society sustaining such an institution—such a practice! Think of women who know no better than to turn up their noses at any urchin who dares to call them "mother," or "mamma," or anything of a maternal kind, "before people!"

Race Between a Locomotive and a Prairie Fire.

George W. Bungay, who recently witnessed a prairie fire, writing to the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, says of it:—

About seven o'clock at night I took passage on the Dixon Air Line Railroad. The train had proceeded but a few miles from the city of Chicago when we overtook a fire on the prairie. It was a bitter night; the wind was blowing hard, and the snow was falling, but the tall, stiff dry grass of the prairie stood high above the thin sheet of snow on the ground, and the flames spread with great rapidity. There was a broad margin between our track and the river of fire that swept before the wind.

The line of flame was about half a mile in length, and now and then it made such rapid progress it seemed to keep pace with the train. It was a picturesque and grand race between the fire steeds of the prairie and the iron horse. The former has no delays to make at stations, side tracks, and crossings; the latter had the advantage of human brains to do its thinking and pilot it. On, on they sped through the thick and stormy night. One crackling and whispering in the wind, scaring and driving away every living thing in its path; the other neighing and pressing forwards with a tread which shook the ground and made the light in the nearest windows quiver like aspen leaves.

One flared its banner of flame in the sky, and tossed its torches upon the crisp air, warning of approaching danger and light in which to escape to a safe retreat; the other, with its mane of smoke and breath of sparks, and its eye in its forehead, dashed along in a "meteoric shower" of sparks. It was "poetry in motion"—ringing with the rhythm of progress, whose sound is music married to the couplet of iron, in the iron epic of an advancing age. Our locomotive gained the race at last, and we left the fiery cavalry in the distance, fighting with the wind and the snow, and leaping over the creeks and ponds in its course—making bonfires of the lone haystacks that stood, like Lot's wife, within the reach of its innumerable spears of flame. Before it was borne a crimson flag that lit up the heavens; behind it was a charred and blackened wake of cinders. Whether it swept away any human habitations in its path I cannot say; but it was a most attractive sight, and so full of suggestion I have been tempted to give a brief account of it.

The Crop Report.

The December report of the Agricultural Department, just published, contains a variety of important matter, and facts, and suggestions concerning Southern industry and resources. A history of cotton insects, by practical entomologists, besides valuable statistics from foreign official sources, are among its interesting matter. The Commissioner represents that the corn crop of the States, exclusive of eleven Southern and the Pacific States, was estimated for 1865 in round numbers at 704,000,000 bushels. The same States in 1866 yielded an estimated product of 679,000,000 a decline of 25,000,000 bushels in quantity; a deficiency in quality equivalent to 75,000,000 more, making a difference in the feeding value of the crop of 100,000,000 bushels between this and the previous year. In regard to the cotton crop, it is believed that the following table, carefully prepared, gives the total number of bales manufactured during the past year:—

North Carolina	91,000	Louisiana	109,000
South Carolina	102,000	Texas	300,000
Georgia	205,000	Arkansas	182,000
Florida	36,000	Tennessee	148,000
Alabama	220,000	Other States	87,000
Mississippi	270,000		
Total			1,750,000

The Amusements of New York.

Recently we gave a statement of the receipts at the principal places of amusement in this city for eleven months of last year, and which amounted in the aggregate to $1,366,568. To this we now add the New York Circus, $219,052; Van Amburgh's Menagerie (eight months), $217,396; Academy of Music (four months), $120,151; San Francisco Minstrels (nine months), $89,258; Broadway Theatre (eight months), $72,635; Old Bowery (eight months), $69,875; Fifth Avenue Opera House (three months), $10,046—making a grand aggregate of $2,299,867 in the eleven months of last year. On this basis we estimate the total amount expended for amusements in this city last year at $2,491,521—nearly two and a half million dollars. It will be seen that the figures are still incomplete. Barnum's Museum omits returns for two months; Academy of Music, one month; San Francisco Minstrels, two months; Broadway Theatre, one month; which, when made, will probably swell the aggregate to over two and a half million dollars.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—The Worst Tax—a tax of gout.—*Punch.*

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
AMOSKEAG,
HOUSEKEEPER,

WIDE SHEETINGS,
12-4 HUGUENOT,
10-4 UTICA,
10-4 WALTHAM,

PILLOW MUSLINS,
5-4 WALTHAM,
5-4 UTICA,
5-4 NASHUA,
5-4 WAMSUTTA,

By the Piece at Wholesale Prices.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CHEAP PANT STUFFS.

LATE IN SEASON---PRICES LOW.

ELEGANT HEAVY CASSIMERES, $1·25.
FINE HEAVY PLAIN CASSIMERES, $1·25.
NEW STYLES FANCY CASSIMERES, $1·25.
ALL-WOOL GOODS FOR BOYS, $1·00.
VERY FINE THICK GOODS, $1·00.
GOOD ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FROSTED BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS.
TRICOT BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

FINE OVERCOATINGS.
BROWN MOSCOW BEAVERS.
BLUE MOSCOW BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

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MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths,

Fine Napkins and Doylies,

Extra Large Table Cloths,

Napkins to Match,

UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES

Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen,

FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK

IN THE CITY, [1 asmth?

Selling at Importer's Prices.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

MUSLINS

Cheap enough to induce prudent buyers to purchase. The greatest decline is in BLEACHED, of which we have bought at the lowest point about

20,000 YARDS

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
SEMPER IDEM,
AMOSKEAG A,
WHITNEY, ETC. ETC.

7000 YARDS
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
FROM 15 TO 25 CENTS.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.
12-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

PILLOW MUSLINS,
EVERY WIDTH AND WEIGHT,

All at Wholesale Prices

BY THE PIECE. [1 2 tuthsep

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Bleached Muslin, called extra heavy, 25 cents
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 35 cents.
One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62c. to $1.
2000 yards selected styles of Calicoes.
Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 32, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
$5·75 large size all-wool Blankets.
Unbleached Muslins, best makes, all widths.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Bargains in Linen Towels, 18, 25 and 36 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, $1·75—over 50 dozen sold.
Ladies' Merino Vests at reduced prices, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Whose establishment for the sale of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
Table and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. [9 14 thstusmrp

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards sun
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 28 springs, $1 20; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price
Manufactory and Salesrooms
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 2m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One bale of Domet Flannels, 31½ cents; same goods as have been selling at 45 cents
Good All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 56, 60 and 62½ cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Best quality Shirting Flannels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 28, 35 cents.
6-4, 8-4, 9 4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.
Best Quality American Prints, 18½ cents.
A good assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20 cents.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Bird-eye, for Aprons.
Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Victoria Lawn, and Swiss Muslins.
A cheap lot of Plaid Muslins.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs, of Bertrand Mi'cent's make, at 40, 44, 47, 50, 58 60, 75, 87½c., and $1.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50c. to $1. [10 22
A large assortment of Cloth Gloves, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
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A new novel by "Ouida," author of "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. 12mo.

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Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.
Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.
Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.
Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.
White Blinds and Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

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NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

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G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.

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Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EVERY ONE INSURING NOW

WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE LARGE DIVIDEND TO BE DECLARED IN FEBRUARY BY

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Dividend may be used as CASH IN PAYMENT OF THE NEXT ANNUAL PREMIUM, and on every succeeding Premium there will be a CASH DIVIDEND, reducing the payments each year until they cease, when NO MORE PAYMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED, BUT THE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS CONTINUE DURING LIFE, MAKING THE POLICY A SOURCE OF INCOME. The rates for this kind of Policy (Life) ARE AS LOW AS OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, thereby giving the Assured the LOWEST RATE at which insurance can be procured, with all the advantages of a "PAID-UP" or NON-FORFEITURE POLICY, for which some other Companies charge double rates.

It should be observed that most other Companies withhold the payment of their Dividends UNTIL FOUR OR FIVE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUMS ARE PAID, although professing to DECLARE DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY.

To persons proposing to ASSURE THEIR LIVES, we invite investigation before taking out Policies elsewhere, as the great advantages offered the INSURED BY THIS SOCIETY are believed to be unequalled.

CASH ASSETS OVER $3,000,000.

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Purely Mutual, the Entire Profits Being Divided Among the Assured Exclusively, by the Terms of the Charter.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.---POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Amount of New Business for the Year Ending November 1, 1866,

$26,347,000.

Four other Companies were organized about the same time with the EQUITABLE, and their combined business for the year is $25,950,706, or $396,294 less than that of this Society, while their total disbursements, including losses by death and expenses, are about thirty-five per cent. of their total income, whilst the EQUITABLE was less than twenty-six per cent.

At the date of the organization of this Company in 1859, there were eighteen American Life Insurance Companies in the field, some of them having commenced business nearly twenty years earlier, and none of them having been organized later than 1853; and although this is but the seventh year of the Society, it is already doing a larger business than fourteen of the eighteen Companies above alluded to, while its percentage of disbursements to cash income is less than that of any of the other four.

Our next dividend will be declared February 1, 1867, and annually thereafter, and may be used in any of the following ways:—As cash in payment of premium—for the permanent increase of the sum assured—for the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years—for the permanent reduction of the premium—for the reduction of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is an institution which is eminently entitled to the public confidence and consideration. It possesses features peculiar to itself, which belong to no other association in this country engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and which are so favorable to the assured that they cannot fail, in the opinion of the unders igned, to commend the Society in a peculiar manner to the attention and consideration of the public:—

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